XI. *On the* Tenebrionidæ *collected in Australia and Tasmania by* Mr. James J. Walker, R.N., F.L.S., *during the voyage of H.M.S. "Penguin," with descriptions of new genera and species.* By George C. Champion, F.Z.S.

[Read Feb. 28th, 1894.]

Plate VIII.

It is proposed in this paper, which is in continuation of one contributed by Mr. Gahan on the Longicornia (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1893, pp. 165—197), to give a list of the Tenebrionidæ collected in Australia and Tasmania by Mr. J. J. Walker in the years 1890—1, during the voyage of H.M. Surveying-Ship "Penguin," reserving for the present the Cistelidæ, Melandryidæ, Anthicidæ, and the remaining families of the Heteromerous series, and also the Tenebrionidæ subsequently obtained by him in other places. The material examined has been forwarded by Mr. Walker partly to myself and partly to the British Museum, but the whole of the specimens collected have been examined. Some few species are represented in the Museum-set only (mostly single examples), and these are specially noted below. Five new genera and thirty-three new species are described out of a total of 110 species. All the new genera and thirteen of the new species are from Tasmania, the remaining species being from North-west or West Australia. Three genera have not hitherto been recorded from the Australian continent, viz., *Crypticus*, *Corticeus*, and *Palorus*. *Lyphia* (= *Lindia*, Blackb.) is new to the Tasmanian fauna. Judging from the collection made by Mr. Walker, there is still much to be done in Tasmania, not only in the Tenebrionidæ, but in the other families of the Coleoptera. I am indebted to the Rev. T. Blackburn for a good deal of assistance in the preparation of this paper, for the purposes of which I have carefully studied the collections of Pascoe and F. Bates—both very rich in Australian species, and containing a large number of Australian types,—and also the Hope Collection at Oxford.

Cotulades.

Cotulades, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., i., p. 119 (1860).

Cotulades fascicularis.

Cotulades fascicularis, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., i., p. 119, t. 7, fig. 5.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

This insect is closely allied to *C.* (*Tagenia*) *leucospila*, Hope, the type of which I have examined, but differs from it in having the punctures of the elytral series finer and more closely placed, the thorax depressed in the middle, etc. Under bark (Walker).

Docalis.

Docalis, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., i., p. 121 (1860).

Docalis funerosus.

Tagenia funerosa, Hope, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1845, p. 107.

Docalis exoletus, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., i., p. 121, t. 8, fig. 7 (1860).

Docalis degener, Pascoe, *loc. cit.*, p. 122.

Hab. Tasmania—New Norfolk, Launceston, Franklin, Hobart.

Found in plenty by Mr. Walker, under loose bark of *Eucalyptus*. Fresh specimens have numerous fascicles of white or brownish-white scales on the elytra, these not being apparent in worn or dirty examples. The insect varies greatly in size. I have examined the type of *Tagenia funerosa*, Hope (which is completely abraded), and also that of *D. exoletus*, Pascoe. *D. degener* is, apparently, missing from the Pascoe collection. In the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold, and also in that of Masters, *T. funerosa*, Hope, is incorrectly placed under *Cotulades*.

Elascus.

Elascus, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., i., p. 119 (1860).

The species of this genus have wholly the facies of

certain Colydiidæ, *i.e.*, of *Corticus* and *Sarrotrium*. They are found under bark of felled *Eucalyptus* trees.

Elascus crassicornis.

Elascus crassicornis, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., i., p. 120, t. 7, fig. 7.

Hab. Tasmania—New Norfolk.

Elascus lunatus.

Elascus lunatus, Pascoe, *loc. cit.*, t. 7, fig. 8.

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston and Hobart.

Three specimens, agreeing with the type in the Pascoe Collection.

Edylius, n. gen.

Mentum strongly transverse, trapezoidal, carinate down the middle; mandibles bifid at the tip; last joint of the maxillary palpi oblong-ovate, that of the labial pair similarly shaped; maxillæ with the inner and outer lobes coarsely ciliated; labrum moderately prominent, emarginate in front; head large and broad, deeply sunk into the prothorax, arcuate-emarginate in front, the antennary orbits rather broadly expanded, parallel behind, and extending outwardly nearly as far as the eyes, the latter small, strongly transverse, and almost entire, the epistoma not clearly defined; antennæ not reaching the base of the prothorax, joint 3 twice as long as 2, shorter than 4, 4 and 5 equal, 6 a little shorter and broader, 7—11 widened, 7 as broad as long, 8—10 strongly transverse; prothorax large, transverse, convex, broadly, horizontally explanate at the sides, with very prominent angles, the anterior ones subangularly produced in front, and nearly meeting the antennary orbits, the base feebly bisinuate; scutellum transversely triangular, moderately large; elytra about twice as long, and of about the same width, as the prothorax, connate, broad oval, rounded at the sides in front, acutely margined, the humeri obtuse, declivous, not meeting the hind angles of the prothorax; prosternum convex, rather broad, declivous behind, margined on either side between the coxæ; middle coxal cavities widely open externally, the trochantin large; hind coxæ widely separated, the intercoxal process broadly rounded at the apex; epipleuræ entire, broad at the base, gradually narrowing to the apex; third and fourth ventral segments with coriaceous hind margin; legs elongate; anterior tibiæ flattened and dilated, strongly produced at their outer apical

angle ; intermediate and hind tibiæ slender, asperate, setose, the hind pair slightly bowed inwards in both sexes ; tarsi sparsely clothed with long bristly hairs beneath, the two hinder pairs rather elongate, the first joint of the hind pair nearly as long as 3 and 4 united, the anterior pair with the basal joints a little stouter and furnished with a brush of long silky hairs beneath in the male ; body oblong-oval, rather broad, apterous, sparsely clothed with long, appressed, silky hairs, the prothorax and elytra sparsely ciliate at the sides.

This genus is proposed for a single species which appears to be not uncommon in Tasmania. It belongs to the "Pedinides" of Lacordaire. *E. canescens* has much the facies of a small *Asida*.

Edylius canescens, n. sp. (Plate VIII., figs. 5, 5*a*, *b*, ♂.)

Oblong-oval, rather broad, convex, ferruginous or obscure ferruginous, slightly shining ; above and beneath sparsely clothed with long, appressed, whitish, silky hairs, the pubescence denser at the sides of the prothorax and on the elytra, and on the pro- and epipleuræ forming ciliæ, the four hinder tibiæ also with long hairs on their inner face. Head densely, rather coarsely punctate ; prothorax strongly transverse, much broader at the base than at the apex, the sides parallel behind, arcuately converging from about the basal third, the apex (viewed from above) very broadly truncate-emarginate, the base feebly bisinuate, the hind angles obtusely rectangular and very prominent, the anterior angles strongly produced in front, the surface densely, moderately finely punctate, the punctures more scattered on the middle of the disc ; elytra confusedly punctured throughout, the punctures more diffuse, and much finer and shallower than those on the prothorax ; beneath shining, closely and rather coarsely punctate. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$—$8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 4—$4\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Many specimens, found buried in the sand at roots of maritime plants, a few feet above high-water mark.

Cestrinus.

Isopteron, Hope, Col. Man., iii., p. 112 (1840).
Cestrinus, Erichson, in Wiegmann's Archiv, 1842, i., p. 172.
Mitua, Hope, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., v., p. 56.

I have examined the type of *Isopteron opatroides*, Hope, and it is inseparable from *Cestrinus*, Er. *Opatrum piceitarse*, Hope, also belongs to the same genus. His definition, "Tibiæ anteriores dentatæ," is incorrect and misleading: it, perhaps, refers to the subangular dilatation of the anterior tibiæ beneath—a male character of some of the members of the genus. As Hope did not describe his typical species of *Isopteron* till 1842 (and then under a different name to the one mentioned in the "Manual"), it is not advisable to change Erichson's name. This genus really belongs to the group "Pedinides," and it should be placed near *Blapstinus*.

Cestrinus trivialis.

Cestrinus trivialis, Er., *loc. cit.*, p. 173; Lacord. Gen. Col., Atlas, t. 53, fig. 6.
Cestrinus longus, Blanch., in Dumont d'Urville's Voyage au Pole Sud, iv., Ins., p. 156, t. 40, fig. 14.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart, Launceston, George's Bay.

Originally described from Tasmania. The male has the anterior tibiæ abruptly widened on the inner side from about the middle to the apex, and the basal joints of the anterior tarsi a little thickened. *Isopteron opatroides*, Hope, is closely allied to this insect, but differs from it in having ferruginous antennæ and the elytral interstices granular. *Opatrum piceitarse*, Hope, is also very near *C. trivialis*, but it has the sides of the thorax less sinuous behind.

Cestrinus aversus.

Cestrinus aversus, Pasc., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 278.
Cestrinus posticus, Pasc., *loc. cit.*

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Numerous specimens; some with fully-developed, others with rudimentary wings. The anterior tibiæ are simple in the male. This and the preceding species occurred under stones not far from the sea-shore (Walker).

Cestrinus punctatissimus.

Cestrinus punctatissimus, Pasc., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 278.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

One example.

Cestrinus brevis, sp. n.

♀. Oblong ovate, moderately convex, opaque, pitchy-black; the upper surface thickly clothed with rather coarse appressed brown hairs, amongst which are scattered yellowish-cinereous hairs; the antennæ ferruginous; the legs fusco-ferruginous, the tarsi ferruginous. Head short, deeply sunk into the prothorax, densely, rugosely punctured, the antennary orbits extending about halfway across the eyes; the epistoma short and limited behind by a deep transverse groove, feebly arcuate-emarginate in front; antennæ about reaching the base of the prothorax; prothorax transverse, arcuate-emarginate in front, truncate at the base, widest at the middle, the sides obliquely converging thence to the apex, and sinuously converging behind, the hind angles rectangular, the anterior angles sharp and prominent, the surface coarsely, rugosely punctured, the interstices very densely, minutely punctate; elytra a little wider than, and about two-and-a-half times the length of, the prothorax, with rows of rather fine, deep, subapproximate punctures placed in shallow grooves, the interstices feebly raised, very densely minutely punctured, and with fine scattered granules; anterior tibiæ slightly curved inwards, rather slender, the outer apical angle obtuse; anterior tarsi simple. Length 6¼, breadth 2⅔ mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle and Darlington.

Two specimens, apparently both females. Less elongate than *C. trivialis*, Er.; the head much shorter, the epistoma especially; the thorax more transverse, and more narrowed in front and behind; the seriate punctures on the elytra less coarse, the interstices more sparsely and more finely granulated; the pubescence of the upper surface not unicolorous. *C. brevis* is less elongate than any of the other species of the genus known to me. I have received a specimen of a closely-allied undescribed form from the Rev. T. Blackburn.

Cædius.

Cædius, Lacordaire, Gen. Col., v., p. 261 (1859), (*nec* Blanchard).

(?) *Plesioderes*, Mulsant et Rey, Mém. Acad. Lyon, x., p. 34 (1860).

Blanchard (Hist. des Ins., ii., p. 13) gives as characters for *Cædius*:—"Antennæ with the last five joints broad and compressed; tibiæ slightly widened, not crenulated; body oval." It is clear, therefore, that he had some other genus in view. Lacordaire's description was taken from *Opatrum sphæroides*, Hope. *Plesioderes* is probably distinct from *Cædius*, Lac.

Cædius sphæroides.

Opatrum sphæroides, Hope, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1842, p. 77; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1845, p. 107.
Cædius sphæroides, Lacord., Gen. Col., v., p. 262.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle, Condillac I., Troughton I., Jones I.

In the typical examples (2) of *Opatrum sphæroides*, Hope, in the Oxford Museum, the elytra each appear, at first sight, to have two rows of prominent rounded elevations, the inner one extending on to the base of the thorax: these elevations, however, are partly formed by dense fascicles of scaly hairs, and are not always distinct. Found rather commonly under stones, near the sea-shore (Walker).

Pseudocædius.

Pseudocædius, Blackburn, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr., xiii., p. 9 (1890).

Pseudocædius squamosus.

Pseudocædius squamosus, Blackb., *loc. cit.*

Hab. N. W. Australia—Roebuck Bay.

Found in plenty by Mr. Walker, at roots of grass on the sea-shore. Mr. Blackburn's specimens were obtained from the same locality.

Cædiomorpha.

Cædiomorpha, Blackburn, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr, x., p. 272 (1888).

Cædiomorpha australis.

Cædiomorpha australis, Blackb., *loc. cit.*

Hab. W. Australia—E. Wallaby I. in the Houtmann's Abrolhos Group, Fremantle, and Cape Leeuwin.

Many specimens, found by Mr. Walker on sandy seashores, at roots of bent grass. This species is said to be widely distributed in South Australia.

Prionotus.

Prionotus, Mulsant et Rey, Mém. Acad. Lyon, ix., p. 150 (1859).

Achora, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 279 (1869).

Prionotus serricollis.

Asida serricollis, Hope, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1842, p. 77; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1845, p. 108.

Opatrum denticolle, Blanch., in Dumont d'Urville's Voyage au Pole Sud, iv., Ins., p. 154, t. 10, fig. 13 (1853).

Prionotus denticollis, Muls. et Rey, Mém. Acad. Lyon, ix., p. 151.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Launceston.

I have examined the type of *Asida serricollis*, Hope, from Adelaide; it does not differ from the Tasmanian insect. The lateral thoracic teeth are almost or quite obsolete in some specimens. Under stones and logs in dry places, common (Walker).

Opatrum.

Opatrum, Fabricius, Syst. Ent., p. 76 (1775) (part.).

This genus is apparently well-represented in the northern parts of Australia, whence very few species, however, have been described as yet. Of the five species received from Mr. Walker from that continent, four are apparently new. *Opatrum* seems to be replaced in Tasmania by the genus *Cestrinus*. It may be noted here that the descriptions of *Opatrum seriatum* and *O. australe*, Boisd., are perfectly unintelligible.

Opatrum villigerum.

Opatrum villiger, Blanch., in Dumont d'Urville's Voyage au Pole Sud, iv., Ins., p. 154, t. 10, fig. 10.

Hab. S. Australia—Port Adelaide.

Two examples, perhaps belonging to this species, the original specimens of which were obtained at Raffles Bay.

Opatrum torridum, n. sp.

Rather elongate, subparallel, moderately convex, black, opaque, sparsely pubescent, and usually thickly covered with an adherent earthy coating. Head broad, thickly punctured, the epistoma very deeply emarginate, the sides of the front broadly, obliquely, subangularly dilated, and extending more than half way across the eyes, the latter rather large ; antennæ almost extending to the base of the prothorax, the penultimate joints transverse ; prothorax strongly transverse, not very convex, moderately explanate at the sides, broadly and deeply emarginate in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, which is also feebly emarginate in the middle, the sides moderately rounded, obliquely converging in front, and slightly sinuous behind, the anterior angles sharp and prominent, the hind angles sharply rectangular, the surface thickly and finely punctured, the interspaces densely, very minutely punctate and also finely granulate ; elytra about four times as long as the prothorax, and a little wider than it, subparallel in their basal half, and with subrectangular somewhat prominent humeri, moderately deeply, rather finely punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat, densely, very minutely punctured and also finely granulate ; anterior tibiæ gradually widening outwardly, their outer apical angle sharp ; anterior tarsi sparsely clothed with rather coarse hairs beneath ; body fully winged. Length $8\frac{1}{4}$—$8\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$—4 mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

Two examples, apparently male and female. This species (of which I have also received a specimen from the Rev. T. Blackburn) closely resembles some of the common European forms, such as *O.* (*Gonocephalum*) *rusticum,* Oliv. As is frequently the case in this genus, the sculpture is almost completely hidden by an adherent earthy coating ; when this is removed, the minute punctuation and the granular elevations of the interstices of the elytra are easily seen.

Opatrum walkeri, n. sp.

Moderately broad, subparallel, not very convex, black or brownish-black, opaque, clothed with a short, fine, decumbent, greyish pubescence, which is usually hidden by an adherent earthy coating. Head rather broad, deeply sunk into the prothorax, the sides of the front broadly, obliquely, subangularly dilated (forming almost a continuous outline with the sides of the prothorax) and extending far beyond the eyes laterally, and about half-way across them posteriorly, the epistoma deeply triangularly emarginate in front and limited behind by a fine groove, the surface densely, roughly punctured ; antennæ short, not reaching the base of the prothorax, joints 8–10 strongly transverse ; prothorax twice as broad as long, feebly convex, broadly explanate at the sides, widest at the middle, broadly and deeply emarginate in front and bisinuate at the base, the sides strongly rounded at the middle, rather obliquely converging in front, and constricted behind, the hind angles acute, the anterior angles rather sharp, the surface densely, rugosely punctured, the interspaces finely granulate and very minutely punctate, the disc with traces of a fine median groove ; elytra about three and a half times the length of, and at the base a little wider than, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, trisinuate at the base, with prominent rectangular humeri, closely and moderately coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices densely, very minutely punctate, granulate, and rather convex, the third, fifth, and seventh a little more raised than the others ; the legs and under surface densely, roughly punctate and pubescent ; anterior tibiæ gradually widened to the acute outer angles ; anterior tarsi sparsely clothed with rather coarse hairs beneath ; wings fully developed ; the ventral segments 1–3 depressed along the middle in the male. Length $7\frac{3}{4}$—$9\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$—$4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

Found in plenty by Mr. Walker. This species may chiefly be recognized by the explanate rounded margins of the prothorax and the rather convex elytral interstices, the third, fifth, and seventh a little more raised than the others. In dirty specimens the minute dense punctuation of the surface is completely hidden, and the granulations are more distinct. *O. walkeri* is closely allied to *O. moluccanum*, Blanch., numerous specimens of which were obtained by Mr. Walker at the Islands of Amboyna and Damma.

Opatrum dispersum, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, subparallel, not very convex, rather narrow, pitchy-brown, opaque, somewhat sparsely clothed with moderately long, appressed yellowish-cinereous hairs, which on the elytra form a very irregular treble series on each of the interstices. Head somewhat exserted, densely punctured, the epistoma very deeply emarginate and confounded with the front, the eyes rather large and completely divided, the orbits narrow and rounded off behind; antennæ scarcely reaching the base of the prothorax, joints 8—10 transverse; prothorax convex, twice as broad as long, rather feebly arcuate-emarginate in front (subtruncate if viewed from above), strongly bisinuate at the base, moderately rounded at the sides, widest a little before the base, the hind angles subrectangular, the anterior angles rather obtuse, the surface densely, rather finely punctured; elytra about four times the length of, and scarcely wider than, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, finely and lightly punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat, finely and closely punctured, the punctures slightly muricate; tarsi thickly clothed with long silky hairs beneath, the anterior pair simple; anterior tibiæ slender, gradually widening outwardly, the outer apical angle sharp. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$—7, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$—3 mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Port Darwin.

Two examples, apparently including both sexes; three others have also been sent to me by Mr. Walker from Damma Island. This insect is perhaps generically distinct from *Opatrum*, the tarsi being clothed with silky hairs beneath; but in the present imperfect state of our knowledge of the somewhat numerous Australian species of this group, it is inadvisable to separate it. The punctures of the striæ are fine and very closely placed, not coarser than those of the interstices. It is not impossible that this insect may be referable to *O. seriatum*, Boisd., from Radack; the description of that species, however, is wholly inadequate, consisting of seven words only.

Opatrum vagabundum, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, rather narrow, convex, subparallel, black or brownish black, opaque, sparsely clothed with short brownish hairs, which are subserially arranged on the elytral interstices. Head somewhat exserted, densely, rather coarsely punctured, the epistoma very deeply triangularly emarginate and confounded

with the front, the eyes small and completely divided, the orbits moderately broad and rounded off behind ; antennæ extending to the base of the prothorax, joints 9 and 10 transverse ; prothorax convex, nearly twice as broad as long, rather deeply emarginate in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, moderately rounded at the sides, widest a little before the base, the hind angles subrectangular, the anterior angles rather sharp, the surface densely, somewhat coarsely punctate ; elytra about three and a half times the length of, and of the same width as, the prothorax, parallel in their basal half, finely and rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex, flat toward the suture, sparsely granulate, and feebly transversely wrinkled , tarsi sparsely clothed with rather coarse hairs beneath ; anterior tibiæ slender, gradually widening outwardly, the outer apical angle sharp. Length $6\frac{1}{3}$—$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$—3 mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Baudin Island and Roebuck Bay.

Two specimens. Easily separable from *O. dispersum*, which also has completely divided eyes, by the distinctly granulate, rather convex elytral interstices, and the more convex, more coarsely punctured thorax, which is more deeply emarginate in front, the broader antennary orbits, and the shorter pubescence.

Crypticus.

Crypticus, Latreille, Règne Anim., ed. 1, iii., p. 298 (1817).

Crypticus submaculatus, n. sp.

Elliptic, narrow, moderately convex, glabrous, piceous or obscure ferruginous, slightly shining, the elytra each with one or two faint oblong spots on the disc at about one-third from the apex, the sides anteriorly, and in one specimen the apex also, rufous or rufo-testaceous, the legs and antennæ rufo-testaceous. Head very densely, minutely punctate; antennæ short, about reaching the base of the prothorax, joints 6—11 strongly transverse ; prothorax strongly transverse, the base feebly truncate-emarginate and with oblong, distinct foveæ, the sides rounded and converging from the base, the entire surface densely, minutely punctate ; elytra about two and one-third times longer than the prothorax, and at the sides forming a continuous outline with it, finely and rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat, and closely, minutely punctate ; prosternum produced, lanciform, and received by the narrow

V-shaped process of the mesosternum; legs moderately long, slender, the tibial spurs long; the first joint of the hind tarsi elongate, nearly as long as the other joints united. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$—$2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Roebuck Bay.

Two examples, found on the sandy sea-shore. This minute species possesses all the chief characters of *Crypticus*. In one specimen the markings on the elytra are scarcely visible. The genus has not hitherto been recorded from Australia.

Hyocis.

Hyocis, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii., p. 457 (1866).

The species of this genus live at the roots of maritime plants on sandy sea-beaches, according to Mr. Walker.

Hyocis bakewelli.

Hyocis bakewellii, Pasc., Journ. Ent. ii., p. 457.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle, Albany, E. Wallaby I. in the Houtmann's Abrolhos Group.

Sent in plenty from both localities. Mr. Pascoe's description was taken from a single specimen, and he gives the colour as "dark ferruginous." In most of the Fremantle specimens the elytra have a common, irregular, O- or U-shaped mark a little beyond the middle, and some spots before and behind it, black. Those from E. Wallaby I. are testaceous, the elytra usually with some small black spots.* The locality given by Mr. Pascoe is Victoria. Two other species of the genus have been described by Macleay.

Hyocis subparallela, n. sp.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex, opaque; piceous or pitchy brown, sometimes with the sides of the head, the sides, base, and apex of the prothorax, and some ill-defined patches on the elytra, ferruginous; the upper surface thickly clothed with yellowish-cinereous appressed scaly hairs; the antennæ and legs ferruginous, the apical joints of the antennæ more or less piceous. Head densely, rugosely punctured; antennæ short, not reaching the base of the

* Specimens similar to these are labelled in Pascoe's collection *H. punctipennis*, Pasc.; but I am unable to find any published description of this insect.

prothorax, joints 8—11 much wider than those preceding, 9 and 10 strongly transverse ; prothorax strongly transverse, widest before the middle, the sides moderately rounded and gradually converging to the rather obtuse hind angles, the anterior angles somewhat prominent, the base feebly sinuate on either side, the disc rather convex and with a shallow median groove which becomes deeper behind, the entire surface densely, rugulosely punctured ; elytra three times as long as the prothorax, subparallel to about the middle, deeply punctate-striate (the punctures moderately coarse, approximate, and transverse), the interstices narrow (not wider than the striæ), slightly raised, and thickly, finely punctate, the humeri subrectangular ; beneath densely, rugulosely punctured, the punctures on the abdomen finer than those on the metasternum. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$—3 mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

Six examples. Longer and more parallel than *H. bakewelli*, Pasc., the thorax not sinuate at the sides behind, the seriate punctures on the elytra finer and closer, the antennæ much shorter, with the ninth and tenth joints strongly transverse. In Pascoe's collection there is a much more closely-allied form, labelled *H. griseipilis*, Pasc., type, but I am unable to find the description of it.

[Phycosecis.

Phycosecis, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), xvi., p. 213 (1875).

This genus, of which four species were described by Pascoe (two from Australia and two from New Zealand), has five-jointed hind tarsi, the basal joint of all the tarsi being small and not easily seen. It cannot, therefore, be retained in the Heteromera. Pascoe refers it to the "Phaleriides" without hesitation, and does not even mention the form of the tarsi. *Phycosecis* should perhaps be placed in the Clavicorn-series, near Trogositidæ or Cucujidæ.

Phycosecis litoralis.

Phycosecis litoralis, Pascoe, *loc. cit.*, p. 214, nota.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

Described from King George's Sound. In sand, under tidal refuse (Walker).]

TRACHYSCELIS.

Trachyscelis, Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins., iv., p. 379 (1809).

Trachyscelis ciliaris.

Trachyscelis ciliaris, Champ., Ent. Monthly Mag., xxix., p. 254.

Hab. W. Australia—E. Wallaby I. in the Houtmann's Abrolhos Group, Fremantle, and Cape Leeuwin. Many specimens.

Trachyscelis lævis.

Trachyscelis lævis, Champ., *loc. cit.*

Hab. W. Australia—Port Darwin, Cape Leeuwin, E. Wallaby I., Cassini I., Baudin I., and Adèle I.

Found in plenty at Baudin and Adèle Islands, more sparingly elsewhere.

SCYMENA.

Scymena, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii., p. 455 (1866).

The Rev. T. Blackburn remarks (Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr., x., p. 270), that this genus (as represented by his *S. australis*) belongs to the "Pedinides," according to Lacordaire's system; nevertheless, it seems to me, as stated by Mr. Pascoe, to be nearest allied to *Phaleria,* which Lacordaire places, with some hesitation, in the "Trachyscelides."

Scymena amphibia.

Scymena amphibia, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), v., p. 94.

Scymena australis, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr., x., p. 270.

Hab. W. Australia—Albany.

Mr. Pascoe's specimens of *S. amphibia,* which I have examined, were collected by Mr. Masters at King George's Sound. Under tidal refuse on sandy beaches, common (Walker).

HETEROCHEIRA.

Heterocheira, Lacordaire, Gen. Col., v., p. 335, nota (1859); F. Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1872, p. 266.

Heterocheira australis,

Uloma australis, Boisd., Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Ent. ii., p. 258 (1835).

Heterocheira australis, Lacord., Gen. Col., v., p. 336, nota; F. Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1872, p. 266.

VAR.: Smaller, duller, and less elongate, the prothorax and elytra not so finely punctured, the striæ deeper and more coarsely punctate, the interstices towards the sides and apex convex; anterior tarsi with the second and third joints considerably widened in the male. Length 5—6 mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Baudin I., Adèle I.

Found in plenty at roots of grass on the sea-shore (Walker).

DIPHYRRHYNCHUS.

Diphyrhynchus, Fairmaire, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1849, p. 445; F. Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1872, p. 267.

Acanthosternus, Montrouzier, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1860, p. 290.

Mr. F. Bates refers this genus and *Heterocheira* to the "Diaperides," without hesitation. He seems to have completely overlooked the very close affinity of *Diphyrrhynchus* and *Phaleria*. Lacordaire's Groupe "Phaléries" would probably be better removed altogether from the "Trachyscelides," and placed as a separate section between the "Trachyscelides" and the "Diaperides."

Diphyrrhynchus, so far as at present known, has precisely the same habits as *Phaleria*, its species being found on the sea shore. It has the epistoma deeply emarginate, as in *Scymena*, and the intermediate joints of the four front tarsi are similarly dilatate in the male. *Heterocheira* resembles the parallel forms of *Phaleria* (*P. parallela*, Woll., etc.), but has the anterior tibiæ much less widened. Mr. F. Bates (*op. cit.*) states that in both *Diphyrrhynchus* and *Heterocheira*, the first four joints of the intermediate tarsi are strongly, and those of the

anterior more broadly, dilated in the male than in the female: this is not so in any of the species before me, the second and third joints only being dilated and the penultimate one small. *Diphyrrhynchus* chiefly differs from *Phaleria* in having a much more prominent trochantin to the middle coxæ.

Diphyrrhynchus ellipticus, n. sp. (Plate VIII., fig. 1, ♂.)

Regularly elliptic, convex, pitchy-black with a brassy lustre, opaque or slightly shining. Head short, deeply sunk into the prothorax, rather convex, finely and sparsely punctured; the epistoma very deeply emarginate for the reception of the labrum, separated from the sides of the front only by a faint (sometimes quite obsolete) oblique groove; eyes coarsely granulated, oblique, small, the lower portion slightly larger than the upper portion, the antennary orbits as seen from above) extending nearly half-way across them; antennæ fusco-testaceous, short, scarcely reaching the base of the prothorax, the outer five joints gradually widened, 8-10 transverse, 11 twice as long as 10, rounded at the apex; prothorax short, at the base about two-and-a-half times as broad as long, convex, the sides rapidly converging from the base, a little rounded anteriorly, and sharply but finely margined, the base feebly trisinuate and with a very shallow triangular fovea on either side, the anterior angles rather prominent, the hind angles subrectangular, the apex broadly and somewhat deeply emarginate, the disc very minutely and sparsely punctured, the lateral portion more distinctly punctate; scutellum broadly triangular, short, large, minutely punctate in front; elytra regularly convex, scarcely wider than the prothorax at the base and forming almost a continuous outline with it, very sharply margined and somewhat rounded at the sides, obsoletely and minutely punctate-striate, the striæ becoming deeper towards the apex, the interstices very minutely, sparsely punctate, flat at the base, slightly convex towards the apex, the punctures of the striæ closely placed and very little coarser than those of the interstices; beneath piceous or pitchy-brown, shining, sparsely pubescent, and sparsely, moderately finely punctured; legs pitchy-brown or fusco-testaceous; the tibiæ coarsely roughened and setose, flattened and dilated, the anterior pair very broad; prosternum horizontal, widened and produced behind, ovate, the mesosternum obliquely carinate on either side and excavate in the middle for its reception. ♂. Anterior and intermediate tarsi with the second and third joints broadly dilated. Length 4¼—6, breadth 2⅓—3 mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. N. W. Australia—Baudin I., Troughton I., Port Darwin.

Many specimens. Closely allied to *D. ovalis*, F. Bates, from New Caledonia, but more convex, duller, and more distinctly punctured, the elytra very finely punctate-striate. The elytra, at first sight, appear to merely have a series of very shallow, fine, longitudinal grooves, which become deeper towards the apex, the punctures in them being very little coarser than those of the interstices. The punctuation of the head is distinctly coarser than that of the prothorax and elytra. The Port Darwin specimens are less opaque and rather narrower than the others.

Diphyrrhynchus apicalis, n. sp. (Plate VIII., fig. 4, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, subparallel, convex, castaneous with a faint brassy lustre, opaque; the upper surface very sparsely and exceedingly minutely punctate, the punctures on the head a little more distinct. Head short, deeply sunk into the prothorax, rather convex; the epistoma very deeply emarginate for the reception of the labrum, separated from the sides of the front by a very shallow oblique groove; eyes coarsely granulated, small, almost hidden beneath the anterior margin of the prothorax, the antennary orbits not extending half-way across them; antennæ testaceous, very short, about reaching the middle of the prothorax, thickening outwardly, joints 7—10 transverse; prothorax at the base barely twice as broad as long, the sides parallel behind, rounded and converging anteriorly, and sharply margined, the base very feebly trisinuate and with a shallow fovea on either side just within the margin, a narrow longitudinal space down the middle impunctate; elytra at the base not wider than the prothorax, parallel to about the middle, the sides rounded and converging thence to the apex, the surface with regular rows of exceedingly minute punctures, which are scarcely distinguishable from those of the interstices and on the apical declivity are placed in rather deep striæ, the interstices quite flat to about one-fourth from the apex, slightly convex beyond; beneath, obscure reddish-testaceous, slightly pubescent, sparsely, moderately finely punctured; legs reddish-testaceous; the tibiæ very broadly widened, coarsely roughened and setose, the inner face of the anterior pair smoother; prosternum horizontal, widened and produced behind, lanciform, the mesosternum slightly excavate in the middle for its reception. ♂. Anterior and intermediate tarsi with the second and third joints moderately dilated. Length 5 mm. (♂.)

Hab. W. Australia—Roebuck Bay.

One example. Easily distinguishable from *D. ellipticus* by its subparallel shape, the shorter antennæ, the less transverse thorax, its wider tibiæ, and the still more minute punctuation of the upper surface. The elytral interstices are perfectly flat to about one-fourth from the apex and thence to the apex abruptly, moderately, convex; the striæ are scarcely visible, except under a strong lens, though they are sharply defined on the apical declivity.

Corticeus.

Corticeus, Piller et Mitterpacher, Iter per Pos. Sclav., p. 87 (1783).

Hypophlœus, Fabricius, in Schneider's Neu Mag. Ent., i., 1, p. 24 (1791).

Corticeus australis, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, subcylindrical, shining, varying in colour from castaneous to black, the head always paler in front; the antennæ and legs testaceous or fusco-testaceous. Head closely, finely punctate; the eyes very large, oblique, coarsely granulated, separated by a space about equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; antennæ not nearly reaching the base of the prothorax, joints 5—11 stout, 5—10 very strongly transverse; prothorax convex, not longer than broad, a little narrowed in front and behind, the hind angles distinct, the entire surface closely, finely punctate; elytra about two and a fourth times longer than the prothorax, and a little less closely punctured than it. Length 2½ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

This minute species is the first of the genus recorded from Australia. It has unusually large eyes, the interocular space not wider than the diameter of one of the eyes as seen from above. Found under the bark of *Ficus* sp. Many specimens.

Palorus.

Palorus, Mulsant, Col. Fr., Latigènes, p. 250 (1854).

This cosmopolitan genus is not included in Masters's Catalogue. Its species are sometimes found out of doors, under bark. *Palorus* is probably of Eastern origin.

Palorus melinus.

Hypophlœus melinus, Herbst, in Fuessly's Archiv, v., p. 37, t. 21, figs. B, *b* (1784).
Hypophlœus depressus, Fabr., in Schneider's Neu Mag. Ent., i., 1, p. 25.
Ips unicolor, Oliv., Ent., ii., No. 18, p. 12, t. 2, figs. 8 *a*, *b*.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Port Darwin, Adelaide River, Roebuck Bay.

Numerous specimens, found under bark, away from habitations. These examples are smaller, and have the head and prothorax more finely punctured than usual in *P. melinus*. A cosmopolitan insect, occurring all over the world; I have similar specimens from such widely-separated localities as Damma Island (Walker), Marocco, and Mexico. It is probable that two species are confused in collections, but I hesitate to separate them at present. *P. delicatulus*, Reitter, from the East Indies, the fragmentary type of which has been lent me by Mr. René Oberthür, is a shorter and broader insect than *P. melinus*. A third species, from Damma Island, at present undescribed, has been sent to me by Mr. Walker.

LYPHIA.

Lyphia, Mulsant, Opusc. Ent., ix.; p. 166 (1859); Jacq.-Duval, Gen. Col. Europ., iii., p. 305.
Lindia, Blackburn, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr., x., p. 275 (1888).

Lyphia tasmanica, n. sp. (Plate VIII., fig. 6.)

Elongate, narrow, subcylindrical, subopaque, obscure ferruginous, the head and prothorax infuscate. Head densely, finely punctate; antennæ ferruginous, very short, the apical four joints abruptly widened and strongly transverse; prothorax convex, a little longer than broad, the sides parallel behind and feebly rounded in front, the hind angles acutely rectangular, the disc slightly depressed in the middle before the base, the entire surface very densely, finely punctate, the punctures showing a tendency to become longitudinally confluent; elytra nearly two and a half times as long as, and slightly broader than, the prothorax, densely,

very finely, confusedly punctate, here and there very distinctly transversely wrinkled, and with numerous interrupted darker lines resembling faint striæ ; legs rufo-testaceous. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$—$3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Two specimens, found under bark. This insect agrees with the description (so far as it goes) of *Lindia angusta*, Blackb., from Port Lincoln, except as regards the form of the antennæ : as long as the head and thorax together in *L. angusta*, very little longer than the middle of the head in *L. tasmanica*. Narrower and smaller than the European *L. tetraphylla*, Fairm. (= *ficicola*, Muls.), the upper surface much more finely punctured. The elytral punctuation is confused, but in certain positions indistinct rows of punctures are visible. The dark lines apparently show through from beneath. The size of *L. angusta* is not mentioned by its describer.*

ARRHENOPLITA.

Oplocephala, Laporte et Brullé, Ann. Sciences Nat., xxiii., p. 338 (1831) (nomen præocc.).
Arrhenoplita, Kirby, Faun. Am.-Bor., iv., p. 235.
Evoplus, Leconte, New Sp. Col., p. 128.

Two species of this widely-distributed genus have already been described from Australia.

Arrhenoplita pygmæa, n. sp.

♂. Oblong, very convex, castaneous or rufo-testaceous, shining, finely pubescent. Head short, very shining, smooth and depressed between the eyes, armed on either side above the point of insertion of the antennæ with a very long, erect, nearly straight horn, the epistoma very short, limited behind by a deep groove ; the eyes black, large, very coarsely granulated, almost entire ; antennæ short, not nearly reaching the base of the prothorax, joints 3—6 slender, very short, 7—11 greatly widened and forming a large 5-jointed club, 7—10 perfoliate, strongly transverse, equal in width, 11 very short, much narrower than 10 and closely articulated to it ; prothorax tranversely convex, nearly twice as broad as long, rounded at the sides, densely, finely punctate and with a smooth central line ; elytra about two and a half times longer than the prothorax, confusedly punctured, the punctures a little coarser

* The specific name is preoccupied, *Hypophlœus angustus*, Luc., from Algeria, being a *Lyphia* (*cf.* Bedel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1887, p. 199).

and more scattered than those on the prothorax ; legs short, the tibiæ slender. ♀. Head unarmed, with the interocular space less shining and somewhat thickly punctured, the transverse groove behind the epistoma apparently deeper ; the prothorax narrower, less convex, less rounded at the sides, more parallel behind. Length 2—2⅛ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Port Darwin, Adelaide River.

Numerous examples. This very small species approaches the European *Iphicorynus chrysomeloides*, Rossi (*melanophthalmus*, Muls.), but it is best placed in *Arrhenoplita*. It resembles a *Cis*. The tenth and eleventh joints of the antennæ are so closely articulated as to appear subconnate. Found in dry fungus on old posts in company with *A. exilis* (Walker).

Arrhenoplita exilis, n. sp.

♂. Oblong, very convex, castaneous, shining, glabrous. Head very shining, smooth and depressed between the eyes, and armed on either side between them with a long, erect, straight horn, the epistoma rather large and limited posteriorly by a shallow groove, the anterior margin sharply, triangularly raised on either side in front ; the eyes large, coarsely granulated, almost entire ; antennæ nearly reaching the base of the prothorax, joints 3—6 slender, 3 much longer than 4, 4—6 short, 7—11 perfoliate, widened, and forming an elongate gradually widening club, 7—10 transverse, 8—10 strongly so and much wider than 7, 11 twice as long as 10, constricted at the middle, and truncate at the apex ; prothorax transversely convex, nearly twice as broad as long, rounded at the sides, very finely, densely punctate ; elytra about two and a half times longer than the prothorax, closely, confusedly, very finely punctured. ♀. Head unarmed, densely, minutely punctured, with the transverse groove behind the epistoma deep ; the prothorax less convex and more parallel. Length 2½ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Port Darwin.

One pair. This species resembles *A. pygmæa*, but it is a little larger and more finely punctured, and destitute of pubescence. The antennæ are more elongate, and have their apical joint fully as wide, and twice as long, as the tenth ; in *A. pygmæa* the apical joint is extremely short and much narrower than the tenth. At first sight, the antennæ appear to be 12-jointed, the apical joint being constricted at the middle and shaped like the united apical two joints in *A. pygmæa*.

PLATYDEMA.

Platydema, Laporte et Brullé, Ann. Sciences Nat., xxiii., p. 350 (1831).

Platydema limacoides.

Platydema limacoides, Pasc., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 280.

Hab. Tasmania—New Norfolk, Franklin, and Hobart.

A few specimens, agreeing perfectly with the type. The locality given by Pascoe is Victoria (?). Under *Eucalyptus* bark (Walker).

Platydema tetraspilotum.

Neomida tetraspilota, Hope, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1842, p. 78; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1845, p. 108.
Alphitophagus tasmanus, Mars., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (5), vi., p. 110.
Platydema pascoei, Macl., Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W., ii., p. 280.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart, Launceston, New Norfolk, Franklin.

I have examined Hope's type in the Oxford Museum. Common, under bark (Walker).

Platydema bicinctum, n. sp.

Elongate-oval, narrow, very depressed, shining; piceous or pitchy-brown; the front of the head, the sides, base, and apex of the prothorax narrowly, and a broad transverse fascia on the elytra a little below the base, and another just before the apex, connected along the suture, reddish-testaceous; the antennæ, legs, and under surface rufo-testaceous. Head densely, minutely punctate; the eyes large, coarsely faceted, oblique, and deeply emarginate; antennæ about reaching the base of the prothorax, joints 4—11 widened, 5—10 transverse, 11 nearly twice as long as 10; prothorax convex, about twice as broad as long, widest a little before the base, not much broader at the base than at the apex, the sides strongly rounded anteriorly, and sharply margined, the base bisinuate, the apex (viewed from above) truncate, the hind angles rectangular, the anterior angles obtuse, the basal foveæ oblique and rather deep, the entire surface densely, finely punctate; scutellum triangular, rather large; elytra nearly four times as long as, and slightly

wider than, the prothorax, subparallel to a little beyond the middle, regularly punctate-striate, the punctures rather fine and very closely placed, the interstices flat, densely, very finely punctate; beneath closely, finely punctate, the metasternum smoother; prosternum very narrow, parallel, produced behind; epipleuræ extending to the last ventral suture; legs slender. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$—$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

Seven examples. This species is allied to *P. tetraspilotum*, Hope, but is smaller, flatter, and more parallel, the thorax rounded at the sides, and distinctly narrowed behind. This last-mentioned character, combined with its subparallel shape, gives it a different facies from most of the other representatives of the genus. *P. bicinctum* varies in the extent of the light markings on the elytra, according to the predominance of the light or of the dark colour; the anterior fascia does not reach the base, but it sometimes extends to the lateral margin. Found under bark of a dead Acacia (Walker).

Platydema deplanatum, n. sp.

Oblong-oval, narrow, very depressed, black, shining, the labrum and antennæ ferruginous, the legs rufo-testaceous. Head closely, finely punctate, the eyes moderately large, deeply emarginate; antennæ as in *P. bicinctum*; prothorax convex, twice as broad as long, widest a little behind the middle, not much broader at the base than at the apex, the sides rounded and rather sharply margined, the base bisinuate, the apex (viewed from above) subtruncate, the hind angles rather obtuse, the basal foveæ distinct, the surface closely and somewhat coarsely punctured, the punctures a little more scattered on the middle of the disc; elytra about three and a half times as long as, and slightly wider than, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, rather coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures closely packed and deep, the interstices almost flat, each with an irregular row of fine punctures; legs slender. Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. N.W. Australia—Adelaide River.

One specimen, found under bark. Allied to *P. bicinctum*, but less elongate, the punctuation of the upper surface much coarser, the elytral interstices each with a single row of punctures only, the thorax more rounded at the sides behind, and with more obtuse hind angles, the upper surface shining black.

Ennebœus.

Ennebœus, C. O. Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 228.

Ennebœus, so far as at present known, is confined to Tasmania and tropical America,* the species from such widely different regions being exceedingly closely allied.

The species of this genus are found under bark, according to Mr. Walker.

Ennebœus ovalis.

Ennebœus ovalis, C. O. Wat., *loc. cit.,* p. 229.

Hab. Tasmania—Franklin, Huon River.

Originally described from Tasmanian examples.

Ennebœus australis, n. sp. (Plate VIII., figs. 2, 2*a*.)

Oblong-elliptic, pitchy-brown, shining, the legs and antennæ rufo-testaceous; the entire upper surface very densely, minutely punctured, and clothed with yellowish-cinereous pruinose pubescence. Antennæ rather long and slender, joints 5—8 subequal, longer than broad, 9—11 forming an elongate club, 9 triangular, slightly longer than broad, 10 and 11 transverse, 11 very abruptly truncate at the apex; prothorax strongly transverse, rapidly narrowing from the base, the latter deeply sinuate on either side of the middle; elytra more elongate than in *E. ovalis,* with numerous scattered coarser punctures, which are partly arranged in irregular series. Length 4½ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Larger and more elongate than *E. ovalis;* the antennæ longer, and with the ninth joint more elongate; the elytra with numerous scattered coarser punctures on the disc, the punctures showing a tendency to form striæ. One specimen.

Ennebœopsis, n. gen.

Last joint of the maxillary palpi moderately stout, oblong-ovate, obliquely truncate at the tip; eyes moderately large, almost entire, rather coarsely faceted; epistoma short, separated from the front by an impressed line; labrum moderately prominent; antennæ about reaching the base of the prothorax, joint 1 stout, 2

* *Cf.* Champ. Biol. Centr.-Am., Col. iv., 1, pp. 539, 540 (1893).

short, slender, 3 nearly twice as long as 2, slender, 4 almost as broad as long, 5—11 perfoliate, very strongly transverse, widening outwardly, 5 twice as broad as 4, 11 abruptly rounded at the tip; prothorax strongly transverse, with broad median lobe at the base, the base deeply sinuate on either side; scutellum strongly transverse; elytra closely embracing the base of the prothorax, and at the sides forming almost a continuous outline with it; prosternum strongly horizontally produced, widened behind the coxæ, and deeply excavate beneath for the reception of the mesosternum, the latter convexly raised in the middle in front, and obliquely grooved on either side; epipleuræ extending to the apex of the elytra, moderately wide in their basal third, narrower beyond; middle coxal cavities widely open externally, the trochantin large and prominent; hind coxæ transverse, narrowly separated, the intercoxal process narrow, triangular; tibiæ slightly widened and compressed, obliquely truncate at the apex, subequal, the spurs short; tarsi slender, thickly clothed with short silky hairs beneath, the anterior pair feebly dilated in the male, the first joint of the hind pair a little longer than the following two joints united; body convex, elliptic, winged.

This genus is proposed for a single species from Tasmania. *Ennebœopsis* has entirely the facies and sculpture of *Ennebœus*, Wat., but differs from it in the perfoliate, strongly transverse outer joints of the antennæ. The prosternum is similarly shaped in both. *Ennebœopsis* connects *Ennebœus* with the more typical genera of Diaperinæ.

Ennebœopsis pruinosus, sp. n. (Plate VIII., figs. 3, 3*a*.)

Pitchy-black, shining, the entire upper surface very densely, exceedingly minutely punctate, clothed with fine pruinose pubescence; antennæ and legs rufo-testaceous. Prothorax strongly transverse, the base deeply sinuate on either side of the median lobe, and with distinct foveæ, the sides converging from the base; elytra more than three times as long as the prothorax, with indistinct rows of coarser punctures on the disc; beneath varying in colour from piceous to testaceous, very densely, minutely punctate, finely pubescent; fifth ventral segment triangularly emarginate at the apex, and the anterior tarsi feebly dilated, in the male. Length 3—3½ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Four examples; found under the loose bark of a *Eucalyptus* stump.

Dipsaconia.

Dipsaconia, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., i., p. 123 (1860).

Dipsaconia australis.

Endophlæus australis, Hope, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1845, p. 108.
Dipsaconia bakewellii, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., i., p. 124, t. 7, fig. 6.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Launceston.

In none of the specimens before me are the blackish markings of the elytra symmetrical. I have examined the type of *Endophlæus australis,* Hope, from Adelaide, and also that of *D. bakewelli,* Pascoe. *D. pyritosa,* Pascoe, is a closely allied form, but has much shorter hairs on the prothorax and elytra. Under bark of *Eucalyptus* (Walker).

Ulodes.

Ulodes, Erichson, in Wiegmann's Archiv, 1842, 1, p. 180.

Ulodes verrucosus.

Ulodes verrucosus, Er., *loc. cit.,* p. 181, t. 5, figs. 1, *a, b.*
Endophlæus variicornis, Hope, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1842, p. 78; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1845, p. 108.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Launceston.

Many specimens, chiefly found under the dry loose bark of "sassafras" trees (*Atherosperma moschatum*). Erichson's insect was from Tasmania, that of Hope from Adelaide.

Ganyme.

Ganyme, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 32 (1869).

Ganyme sapphira.

Boletophagus sapphira, Newm., Entom., i., p. 104.
Ganyme sapphira, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 33.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

One specimen, differing from the type, which is contained in the National collection, in having the elytral pubescence almost entirely black, with the exception of two small patches on each elytron. *G. howitti*, Pasc., is probably only a small variety of the same species with the pubescence of the prothorax and elytra almost entirely reddish-ochreous.

Caanthus, n. gen.

Mentum strongly transverse ; last joint of the maxillary palpi stout, oval, that of the labial pair slender ; mandibles bifid at the tip ; gula feebly grooved behind the suture ; epistoma truncate in front ; eyes coarsely granulated, small, entire, projecting laterally beyond the antennary orbits, the latter not prominent ; antennæ not reaching the base of the prothorax, joints 1 and 2 stout, longer than broad, 3—9 slender, 3 considerably longer than 4, 4—9 very short, 7—9 strongly transverse, 10 and 11 forming a very stout club, 10 transverse, 11 about as broad as long, obliquely truncate at the tip ; prothorax longitudinally convex, strongly compressed towards the sides, and with the apex broadly produced in the middle over the head* (partly hiding it when viewed from above), the base with broad median lobe ; scutellum not visible ; elytra about twice as long as the prothorax; prosternum very narrow, declivous; hind coxæ widely separated, the intercoxal process broad, truncate in front ; epipleuræ broad at the base, gradually narrowing to the apex ; ventral sutures deep; legs short, without distinct tibial spurs, the tibiæ convex on their outer edge ; tarsi simple, clothed with silky hairs beneath ; the basal joint of the hind tarsi scarcely equalling joints 2 and 3 united, the three together not longer than 4 ; body elongate, convex, thickly covered with brownish scales, the upper surface with coarse scattered granular elevations.

This genus is proposed for a minute insect from Tasmania. The general shape is suggestive of that of the American genus *Calymmus*, of the Bolitophagides, in which group it must be placed. The stout 2-jointed club of the antennæ, the gibbous, anteriorly produced, compressed thorax, and the very small, unemarginate eyes are its chief characters.

Caanthus gibbicollis, sp. n. (Plate VIII., figs. 7, 7*a*, *b*.)

Elongate-oval, narrow, moderately convex, pitchy-black, the head ferruginous in front; densely covered with brownish scales, the pro-

* Our artist has omitted to show this in the figure.

thorax and elytra with numerous coarse, granular elevations, those on the elytra serially arranged, these elevations bearing long, erect, fine bristly hairs ; antennæ and legs rufo-testaceous. Prothorax in the middle about as long as broad, the sides rounded and coarsely crenate, the anterior angles produced and prominent, the base rather deeply sinuate on either side of the broad median lobe, the hind angles obtuse, the broad anterior prolongation truncate in front (when viewed from above) and extending forwards nearly as far as the front of the head; elytra not wider than the prothorax, subparallel to beyond the middle, with the shoulders rounded, the granular elevations closely placed and forming about six irregular rows on each elytron; beneath, when denuded of scales, ferruginous, shining, the flanks of the prosternum and the middle of the metasternum with coarse, scattered granular elevations. Length 2 mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston and Hobart.

Two specimens, found under bark. The upper surface is so densely covered with adherent, earthy-looking scales that the granular elevations are alone visible, the rest of the sculpture being completely hidden. The hairs on the thorax and elytra are perfectly erect.

TRIBOLIUM.

Tribolium, Macleay, Annulosa Jav., 1825, p. 47.

This cosmopolitan genus is not included in Masters's Catalogue.

Tribolium ferrugineum,

Trogosita ferruginea, Fabr., Spec. Ins., i., p. 324.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

ALPHITOBIUS.

Alphitobius, Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent., v., p. 11 (1832).

Alphitobius piceus.

Helops piceus, Oliv. Ent., iii., No. 58, p. 17, t. 2, figs. 13, *a, b.*

Alphitobius piceus, Muls., Col. Fr., Latig., p. 237.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

One specimen of this cosmopolitan insect has been sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. The species is not included in Masters's Catalogue.

Toxicum.

Toxicum, Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins., ii., p. 167.

Toxicum punctipenne.

Toxicum punctipenne, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii., p. 454.
Toxicum addendum, Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., iii. (2), p. 1431.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Port Darwin, Adelaide River.

Many specimens of both sexes. In the male of this insect the anterior femora are subangularly dilated on the inner side towards the base; of this no mention is made by Mr. Blackburn. I have examined the types of *T. punctipenne*, Pasc.; the length given "$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim." is evidently a misprint for "$5\frac{1}{2}$ millim." Mr. Blackburn's specimens of *T. addendum* were from the northern territory of South Australia. Found under logs and loose bark (Walker).

Paratoxicum, n. gen.

Mentum nearly as broad as long, widest in front and gradually narrowing behind; last joint of the maxillary palpi broad ovate, short, very obliquely truncate at the tip, that of the labial pair narrow, ovate; inner lobe of the maxillæ armed with a curved claw at the tip; labrum not prominent; mandibles bifid at the tip; head unarmed, short, almost trapezoidal, sunk into the prothorax up to the eyes, the antennary orbits a little swollen, extending completely across the eyes behind and obliquely converging in front, the epistoma broad, truncate in front, and limited behind by a rather deep groove; eyes small, oblique, moderately coarsely granulated, the upper and lower portions equal; antennæ about reaching the base of the prothorax, similarly sculptured throughout, stout, gradually widening outwardly, joints 1 and 2 short, 3 about twice as long as 2 and considerably longer than 4, 4—11 decreasing in length and increasing in width, 8—11 strongly transverse, 11 bluntly rounded at the tip; prothorax transverse, bisinuate at the base and apex, the apex broadly, feebly lobed in the middle; scutellum short, transversely triangular; elytra nearly three times as long as, and at the sides forming a continuous outline with, the prothorax, parallel for two-thirds of their length, sharply margined laterally; prosternum narrow, produced behind, the mesosternum not excavate for its reception; inter-

mediate coxal cavities open externally, the trochantin prominent ; intercoxal process of the abdomen subtriangular ; elytral epipleuræ entire, broad, equal in width from opposite the metathoracic epimera to near the apex, widened towards the base ; legs rather short ; anterior tibiæ flattened and subtriangularly dilated, with rather long spurs, the four hinder tibiæ with very short spurs ; tarsi simple, sparsely clothed with long hairs beneath ; posterior tarsi with the basal joint short, joints 1—3 united very little longer than the apical one ; body elongate, parallel, winged.

This genus is proposed for a Tasmanian insect allied to *Toxicum* (and *Anthracias*), from which it chiefly differs in having the head unarmed, the antennæ gradually widened to the apex (their three or four outer joints not forming a club nor densely punctured and pubescent), and the epipleuræ broad and entire. *Epitoxicum*, F. Bates, is also an allied genus. The head is not swollen on either side near the eyes as in the females of *Toxicum*, nor cornute. The antennal joints are shining and similarly sculptured throughout. The sex of the two specimens received has not been ascertained.

Paratoxicum iridescens, n. sp. (Plate VIII., figs. 8, 8*a–c*.)

Elongate, narrow, parallel ; the head, oral organs, antennæ, and legs ferruginous, the prothorax and elytra dull black, the prothorax in one specimen indeterminately ferruginous towards the sides and apex, the entire upper surface iridescent. Head densely, very minutely punctate, the epistoma a little smoother; prothorax about one-third broader than long, rather convex, strongly bisinuate at the base and feebly so at the apex, the sides parallel from about the middle to the base and rounded in front, the hind angles acutely rectangular, the anterior angles rather sharp, the base very finely margined and obsoletely foveate on either side, the entire surface densely, minutely punctate ; elytra a little flattened on the disc, with regular rows of fine punctures, the interstices flat, smooth ; beneath shining, obscure castaneous, closely and finely punctured along the middle, the sides of the metasternum (but not the episterna) with coarser punctures, the ventral segments 1—3 more sparsely punctured towards the sides, the flanks of the prothorax finely strigose. Length $5\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 2 mm.

Hab. Tasmania—New Norfolk.

Two specimens, found under bark of *Eucalyptus*.

Helæus.

Helæus, Latreille, Règne Anim., ed. 1, iii., p. 301 (1817).

Helæus perforatus.

Helæus perforatus, Latr., Règne Anim., ed. 2, iii., p. 32, t. 3, fig. 6 ; de Brême, Essai Monogr. Cossyph., i., p. 55, t. 6, fig. 2, and t. 1, figs. 1, 2, 5—8 ; Macl., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., ii. (2), p. 641.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

Originally described from Kangaroo Island. Under stones in sandy places (Walker).

Pterohelæus.

Pterohelæus, de Brême, Essai Monogr. Cossyph., i., p. 27, t. 1, figs. 1—4, B (1842).

Pterohelæus nigricornis, n. sp.

Pterohelæus nigricornis, F. Bates, in litt.

Broad oval, moderately convex, above and beneath, the legs and antennæ black, the upper surface opaque. Head smooth, the epistoma separated on either side from the front by a fine oblique groove, the sides of the front broadly arcuately expanded, slightly raised, and projecting beyond the eyes ; the latter not prominent, very finely faceted, and separated by a space about equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above ; prothorax almost smooth, strongly transverse, fully three times as wide at the base as it is long in the centre, very deeply emarginate in front, deeply bisinuate behind, the sides arcuately and very rapidly converging from the base, the disc moderately convex and sometimes with indications of a fine impressed central line, the margins broadly explanate, the outer edge reflexed, the anterior angles rounded, the hind angles sharp and prolonged backwards; scutellum smooth; elytra a little wider than, and nearly four times the length of, the prothorax, rapidly arcuately narrowing from the middle, obliquely truncate on either side at the base, and with rather obtuse humeri, the disc moderately convex, somewhat abruptly declivous beyond the middle ; each elytron with seven or eight equidistant costæ, which become altogether obsolete on the apical declivity, the interspaces each with a double row of very fine, lightly impressed, punctures not extending to the apex ; the margins broadly ex-

planate, the outer limb reflexed ; beneath slightly shining, almost smooth, the ventral segments 1—3 feebly longitudinally wrinkled ; prosternum produced behind and received by the rather deeply excavate mesosternum. Length 17½—18½, breadth 12½—13½ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Port Darwin and Adelaide River.

Three specimens, two of which have been sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum; also contained in Mr. F. Bates's collection, where it is labelled with the name I have adopted. Less elongate and more oval than *P. walkeri*, de Brême, *P. piceus*, Kirby, and *P. cornutus*, Macl., the elytra smooth at the apex, the legs and antennæ entirely black. Two of Mr. Walker's specimens were dead and mutilated when found.

Pterohelæus reichei.

Pterohelæus reichei, de Brême, Essai Monogr. Cossyph., i., p. 35, t. 2, fig. 2 ; Macl., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2), ii., p. 531.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Several specimens, agreeing well with de Brême's figure. Found under loose bark of *Eucalyptus*.

Pterohelæus parallelus.

Pterohelæus parallelus, de Brême, Essai Monogr. Cossyph., i., p. 33, t. 2, fig. 7 ; Macl., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2), ii., p. 542.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

One specimen of this species has been sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. The type was obtained at Swan River.

Pterohelæus bullatus.

Pterohelæus bullatus, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii., p. 462 ; Macl., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2), ii., p. 536.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

One specimen.

Pterohelæus peltoides.

Pterohelæus peltoides, Macl., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2), ii., p. 546.

Hab. S. Australia—Port Adelaide.

One specimen.

Pterohelæus peltatus.

Cilibe peltata, Er. in Wiegmann's Archiv, 1842, p. 175.
Pterohelæus peltatus, de Brême, Essai Monogr. Cossyph., i., p. 34, t. 2, fig. 1; Macl., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2), ii., p. 545.

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston and Hobart.

Originally described from Tasmania. Found under loose bark of *Eucalyptus.*

Sympetes.

Sympetes, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii., p. 464 (1866).

Sympetes tricostellus.

Encephalus tricostellus, White, Voy. Capt. Grey, App., p. 464 (1841); de Brême, Essai Monogr. Cossyph., i., p. 53, t. 5, fig. 6.
Sympetes tricostellus, Macl., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., ii. (2), p. 652.

Hab. W. Australia—Albany.

A specimen of this species in the Hope Collection at Oxford bears the MS. name of *latipennis,* Hope, in his own handwriting. Sandy places, under stones (Walker).

Sympetes patelliformis.

Saragus patelliformis, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), v., p. 100.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

One example, agreeing pretty closely with Pascoe's type, but differing from it in having the prothorax more densely punctured and with sharper anterior angles. A specimen of this species is contained in the Hope Collection at Oxford, with the name *subrugosus,* Hope, attached, but it does not agree with the description or figure of *S. subrugosus,* de Brême; and there is also another in Mr. F. Bates's Collection, from Champion Bay.

Sympetes duboulaii.

Saragus duboulaii, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii., p. 466; Macl., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., ii. (2), p. 670.

Hab. W. Australia—E. Wallaby Island in the Houtmann's Abrolhos Group, and Fremantle.

The type of this species was from Champion Bay. *S. duboulaii* seems best placed in *Sympetes*, the prosternum being declivous behind and not received by the mesosternum. At roots of bent grass, on sandhills (Walker).

Saragus.

Saragus, Erichson, in Wiegmann's Archiv, 1842, 1, p. 171.

Saragus lævicollis.

Silpha lævicollis, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 73; Oliv., Ent., ii., 11, p. 12, t. 2, fig. 5.

Saragus lævicollis, Er., in Wiegmann's Archiv, 1842, 1, p. 172, t. 4, figs. 7, *a*, *b*; de Brême, Essai Monogr. Cossyph., i., p. 44, t. 3, fig. 1; Hope, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1848, p. 56, t. 7, fig. 5; Macl., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., ii. (2), p. 657.

Cilibe costatus, Sol., Studi Ent., p. 355, t. 13, figs. 10–13 (1848).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Launceston.

Sandy places, under stones and at roots of herbage (Walker).

Saragus bicarinatus, n. sp. (Plate VIII., fig. 10.)

Moderately elongate, broad, convex, subparallel, very obtuse behind, brownish-black, opaque. Head deeply sunk into the prothorax (the eyes only just visible from above), thickly and finely punctate, the epistoma limited at the sides and posteriorly by a shallow groove; prothorax strongly transverse, deeply emarginate in front, the sides rapidly converging from the base, a little rounded anteriorly, the base slightly emarginate in the middle, rounded to the outer limit of the disc, and then very obliquely truncate to the acute, deflexed, posteriorly-produced hind angles, the anterior angles rather obtuse, the disc convex, obsoletely canaliculate in the middle, and very finely, closely punctate, with the interspaces (viewed under a strong lens) densely minutely punctured, the margins broadly, horizontally explanate, shagreened and minutely granulate, the exterior edge not reflexed; elytra about two and a half times longer than the prothorax, and of the same width at the base, parallel to about the middle, very obtuse behind, strongly trisinuate at the base, with subacute, deflexed,

outwardly directed humeri, each elytron with three longitudinal equidistant costæ extending to considerably beyond the middle, the inner one stout, smooth, and shining, and strongly raised, the other two faint and slightly crenulate, the external one curving inwards at the base, the space between the first costa and the suture (which is not raised and slightly shining) quite flat, and between it and the lateral margin obliquely declivous, the interspaces shagreened and very minutely granulate, and with rows of subobsolete punctures, a row of coarser impressions midway between the outer costa and the margin, the margins moderately horizontally explanate, the exterior edge not thickened; the legs and under surface fusco-ferruginous; the prosternum granulate, longitudinally wrinkled at the sides, the prosternal process rugosely punctured, the latter subhorizontally produced, and received by the deeply excavate V-shaped mesosternum; the rest of the under surface thickly punctured and wrinkled, the pleuræ smoother; anterior tibiæ with a short fine tooth at the outer apical angle. Length 16¼, breadth 10 mm.

Hab. N.W. Australia—Roebuck Bay.

One specimen. Very near *S. confirmatus*, Pasc., from W. Australia, but much larger, broader, and more robust, the legs much stouter; the innermost costa on the elytra stouter, more raised, and shining, the other costæ faint (not being any more prominent than they are in *S. confirmatus*); the prothorax not wider than the elytra at the base. Another closely allied, perhaps undescribed, species, from Nicol Bay, is contained in Mr. F. Bates's collection. *S. bicarinatus* is apparently not described in MacLeay's monograph of the genus.

Saragus intricatus, n. sp.

Oblong-oval, very convex, black, subopaque. Head sparsely and very finely punctate, the interocular space more coarsely and more closely punctured; prothorax at the base more than twice as broad as long, broadly and very deeply emarginate in front, the sides rapidly and arcuately converging from the base, the base feebly emarginate in the middle, broadly rounded to the outer limit of the disc, and then very obliquely truncate to the sharp posteriorly-produced hind angles, the disc transversely convex, shallowly longitudinally grooved in the middle behind, and thickly, very finely punctate, the margins strongly horizontally explanate, and finely shagreened, the outer edge not reflexed, the anterior angles rounded; scutellum smooth; elytra slightly wider than,

and three times as long as, the prothorax, parallel to about one-third from the base, arcuately and rapidly narrowing posteriorly, conjointly rounded at the apex, and with rather obtuse humeri, each elytron with three sinuous subequidistant feeble carinæ (the first straight and more sharply raised anteriorly), and with a still more feeble carina midway between each of these, all connected here and there by transverse or oblique rami, the interspaces with interrupted series of coarse, exceedingly shallow punctures, the space between the first costa and the suture (which is not raised) flat, the sides abruptly declivous, the margins very slightly dilated at the base; beneath very sparsely minutely punctate, and also longitudinally wrinkled, and clothed with a few scattered hairs; the prosternal process thickly punctured, strongly horizontally produced, and received by the deeply excavate V-shaped mesosternum; the femora very sparsely, the tibiæ closely and roughly, punctured, the anterior tibæ feebly toothed at the outer apical angle. Length 14½, breadth 9½ mm.

Hab. N.W. Australia—Adelaide River.

Three examples, two of which are contained in the British Museum. Apparently distinct from all the numerous described species of the genus. In the sculpture of the elytra it approaches *S. reticulatus*, Haag, from Endeavour River.

Saragus infelix.

Saragus infelix, Pasc., Journ. Ent., ii., p. 466.

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston.

One specimen of this species has been sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. The type was from Tasmania.

Saragus sp. (?).

Hab. N.W. Australia—Montalivet I.

One mutilated specimen (without head), perhaps belonging to an undescribed species, sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum.

Saragus brunnipes.

Celibe brunnipes, Boisd., Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Ent., ii., p. 264.

Cilibe brunnipes, de Brême, Essai Monogr. Cossyph., i., p. 37, t. 3, fig. 4.

Saragus brunnipes, Macl., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2), ii., p. 669.

Hab. W. Australia—Cape Leeuwin.

Three examples, probably belonging to this species. They closely resemble *S. macleayi*, Blackb., but are flatter, and have the expanded margins of the thorax and elytra ferruginous, and the humeri more angular.

Nyctozoilus.

Nyctozoilus, Guérin, Voy. Coquille, Ent. ii., p. 92 (1830).

Sphenogenius, Solier, Studi Ent., p. 35,

Nyctozoilus sexcostatus, n. sp. (Plate VIII., fig. 9.)

Oblong ovate, convex, rather broad, dull black, very sparsely clothed with exceedingly short, fine, appressed, yellowish-brown hairs. Head broad, slightly depressed in front, thickly and finely punctate, the epistoma feebly arcuate-emarginate at the apex, the antennary orbits prominent and extending more than half-way across the eyes; antennæ piceous, ferruginous at the tip, not reaching the base of the prothorax, thickening a little outwardly, joint 3 elongate, about two and a half times as long as 4, 4—7 decreasing slightly in length, 8 as broad as long, 9 and 10 strongly transverse, 11 twice as long as 10, rounded at the tip; prothorax transverse, widest at the middle, a little wider at the base than at the apex, moderately convex, with the sides flattened and horizontally explanate, the apex broadly and deeply emarginate, the base (viewed from behind) very broadly and feebly arcuate-emarginate, distinctly margined, the sides strongly rounded at the middle, obliquely converging anteriorly, and constricted and deeply sinuate before the base, the anterior angles sharp and very prominent, the hind angles obliquely produced behind and overlapping the elytra, the lateral margins, and the apical margin (except in the middle), feebly reflexed and slightly crenulate, the entire surface very minutely shagreened and with shallow, scattered, fine irregular punctures (each bearing a short hair), which are more crowded towards the middle of the disc, the latter with an indistinct median groove and a broad shallow depression on either side of it a little behind the middle; elytra very much wider than, and about twice as long as, the prothorax, a little rounded at the sides, strongly so at the base, each with three fine, sharp, slightly sinuous, smooth carinæ (the first and third almost confluent behind

and enclosing the shorter median one, the first curving a little outwards, and the second and third curving a little inwards, at the base), the suture smooth and similarly raised, the interspaces very minutely shagreened, feebly transversely wrinkled, and with scattered fine setiferous punctures, which become coarser towards the sides; beneath blackish-brown, dull, more thickly pubescent (except at the sides), very minutely shagreened, and somewhat closely impressed with fine, muricate punctures, the propleuræ with widely scattered, simple, shallow punctures, each bearing a hair; prosternum very broad, horizontal, strongly produced, rounded at the tip; mesosternum broad, subangularly raised on either side in front; metasternum very short; intercoxal process exceedingly broad, subparallel, rounded in front; epipleuræ very broad at the base, gradually narrowing behind, and extending to the apex; legs pitchy-brown, rather slender, closely punctured. Length 14, breadth 7½ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

I am unable to identify this very distinct species with any of those described by F. Bates, Macleay, or Haag; it agrees with the type, *N. obesus*, Guér., in its structural characters. One specimen, found under a stone on a dry bank (Walker).

Hypaulax.

Hypaulax, F. Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 259, Nat. Hist. (4), xiii., p. 16.

Hypaulax ampliata.

Hypaulax ampliata, F. Bates, Am. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), xiii., p. 19.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Roebuck Bay.

Numerous examples, found under the dry bark of stumps, etc. Originally recorded from W. Australia.

Hypaulax iridescens.

Hypaulax iridescens, Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2), iii., p. 1433.

? *Platynotus insularis*, Hope, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1842, p. 77; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1845, p. 107.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Port Darwin, Adelaide River.

Many specimens from these localities, varying in length from $9\frac{1}{2}$—17 mm., agree very nearly with the Rev. T. Blackburn's description of *H. iridescens*, the original examples of which were obtained in the northern territory of S. Australia. The species is distinct from all those described by Mr. F. Bates. It is not improbable that this is the *Platynotus insularis*, Hope,* from Melville Island and Port Essington. I am unable to find the type of Hope's species in the Oxford museum. The hairy mentum is a mark of the male sex. Under loose bark and also under logs lying in dry places (Walker).

MENEPHILUS.

Menephilus, Mulsant, Col. Fr., Latig., p. 291 (1854).

The Australian species of this genus are found under dry bark and in dry rotten wood, according to Mr. Walker.

Menephilus longipennis.

Tenebrio longipennis, Hope, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1842, p. 79; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1845, p. 110.

Hab. Tasmania—Franklin, New Norfolk, George's Bay.

Originally recorded from Adelaide. I have examined Hope's type in the Oxford Museum.

Menephilus corvinus.

Tenebrio corvinus, Er. in Wiegmann's Archiv, 1842, 1, p. 175.

Tenebrio cyanipennis, Hope, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1842, p. 79; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1845, p. 111.

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston.

It is uncertain which name has priority, both having been published in 1842. Erichson's type was from Tasmania, that of Hope from Adelaide.

Menephilus colydioides.

Tenebrio colydioides, Er. in Wiegmann's Archiv, 1842, 1, p. 175.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart, Launceston, and George's Bay.

Apparently a common insect in Tasmania.

* Incorrectly referred to *Cestrinus* by Pascoe and Gemminger & Harold.

Menephilus ruficornis, n. sp.

♂. Moderately elongate, convex, shining, piceous or obscure castaneous, the head more or less ferruginous in front, the elytra violaceous, æneous with a violaceous lustre, or æneous; the antennæ rufo-testaceous; the under surface pitchy-brown or castaneous; the legs piceous with the knees and tarsi castaneous, or entirely castaneous. Head short, somewhat deeply sunk into the prothorax, coarsely, closely punctured between and behind the eyes, the punctures oblong in shape, the anterior portion much more finely punctate, the epistoma limited at the sides and behind by a rather deep groove; the eyes moderately large and prominent, coarsely faceted, the orbits impinging on them in front; antennæ moderately stout, thickening outwardly, scarcely reaching the base of the prothorax, joint 6 wider than 5, 7—11 perfoliate, much wider than 6, 8—10 strongly transverse, 11 twice as long as 10, bluntly rounded at the tip; prothorax convex, broader than long, very little wider at the base than at the apex, the sides sinuate behind and rounded anteriorly, the base strongly bisinuate, the hind angles rectangular, the anterior angles obtuse and declivous, the surface coarsely, closely punctured, the apex smoother; scutellum subtriangular, about as long as broad, faintly punctured; elytra about three times as long as, and considerably wider than, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, with rows of coarse subapproximate punctures placed upon rather shallow striæ, the punctures becoming finer towards the suture and coarser towards the sides, the interstices feebly convex, sparsely, very distinctly punctate; beneath shining, the flanks of the prothorax with coarse, scattered punctures, the ventral segments rather coarsely and moderately closely, the metasternum very sparsely and finely, punctate; prosternum slightly declivous and strongly produced behind the anterior coxæ, grooved on either side, the apex raised; epipleuræ extending as far as the last ventral suture, rather broad; tibiæ slightly curved, pubescent on the inner side towards the tip, the two hinder pairs feebly sinuous within, the anterior pair with their outer apical angles obtuse. Length 7—7½, breadth 2½ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and George's Bay.

Three examples, apparently all males. Allied to *M. corvinus,* Er., and *M. cærulescens,* Haag, but much smaller than either of these species, with the head, thorax, and under-surface much more coarsely punctured, the frontal suture deeper, etc. The elytra vary in colour from violaceous to æneous. Found under bark (Walker).

Meneristes.

Meneristes, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 150 (1869).
Asiris, Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc., xlv., 2, p. 24 (1872).

Pascoe states that this genus only differs from *Menephilus* in the following characters—"tibiæ calcaratæ, femora incrassata." He has overlooked the fact that the tibiæ in his typical species, *M. laticollis,* are very distinctly channelled on their outer edge; *M. servulus,* Pasc., has the tibiæ rounded on their outer edge, and it cannot be included in the same genus.

Meneristes australis.

Tenebrio australis, Boisd., Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Ent. ii., p. 254; Bless., Horæ Ent. Ross., i., p. 94.
Meneristes laticollis, Pasc., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), iv., p. 150, t. 11, fig. 2 (*nec* Boisd.).
Asiris angulicollis, Motsch., Bull. Mosc., xlv., 2, p. 30.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Launceston.

Under *Eucalyptus* bark, common (Walker).

I am unable to follow Pascoe in regarding this species as the *Baryscelis laticollis* of Boisduval, though it may be the *Tenebrio australis* of that author. The Rev. T. Blackburn (Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr., x., p. 282) unites Boisduval's species under the one name, *Meneristes australis*; but to judge from the imperfect descriptions (Voy. de l'Astrolabe, ii., pp. 253, 254) they cannot possibly be synonymous. An insect sent me by Mr. Blackburn as the *Tenebrio australis,* Boisd., agrees with the type of *M. intermedius,* Pasc.; it differs from *M. laticollis* in its smaller size, and in having less acute hind angles to the prothorax.

Promethis.

Promethis, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 148 (1869).
Mederis, Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc., xlv., 2, p. 24 (1872).

Promethis angulata.

Upis (*Iphthinus*) *angulatus*, Er. in Wiegmann's Archiv, 1842, 1, p. 174.
Promethis angulata, Pasc., *loc. cit.*

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and New Norfolk.

Previously recorded from Tasmania and Victoria. Under *Eucalyptus* bark, generally in company with *Meneristes* (Walker).

Lepispilus.

Pachycœlia, Boisduval, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Ent. ii., p. 248 (1835) (nomen præocc.).
Lepispilus, Westwood, Arcana Ent., i., p. 44 (1841).

Lepispilus sulcicollis.

Pachycœlia sulcicollis, Boisd., Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Ent. ii., p. 248.
Helops sulcicollis, Boisd., *loc. cit.*, p. 268, t. 7, fig. 5.
Lepispilus sulcicollis, Westw., Arcana Ent., i., p. 44, t. 12, fig. 4; Blanch., in Dumont d'Urville's Voyage au Pole Sud, iv., p. 172, t. 11, fig. 14.

Hab. Tasmania—George's Bay and Hobart.

Originally described from Tasmania. To judge from the type, *L. stygianus*, Pasc., appears to me to be nothing more than a worn (female) example of the same species. Found on foliage and by sweeping low plants (Walker).

Omolipus.

Omolipus, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., i., p. 127 (1860).

Omolipus oblongus.

Omolipus oblongus, F. Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 379.

Hab. W. Australia—Cossack.

Found in plenty by Mr. Walker in sandy places on the seashore, at roots of bent grass. These specimens differ from the mainland type in their smaller size, more shining surface, and more obsoletely striate elytra; but I do not think they represent more than a local form of *O. oblongus*. The type is from Champion Bay.

Omolipus cyanipennis, n. sp. (Plate VIII., fig. 12, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, obovate, black, the elytra cyaneous or cyaneo-violaceous, the entire upper surface subopaque. Head very minutely and sparsely punctured, the epistoma separated from the front by a fine impressed line, the eyes small; antennæ black, about reaching the base of the prothorax, thickening outwardly, the penultimate joints transverse, the apical one twice as long as the tenth; prothorax broader than long, moderately convex, very finely margined at the sides, more distinctly so at the base, the sides rounded anteriorly, obliquely converging behind, and feebly sinuate just before the base, the hind angles distinct, the surface still more minutely and more sparsely punctured than that of the head (the punctures only visible under a strong lens); elytra about twice as long as the prothorax, and a little wider than it at the base, sharply margined at the sides and with the humeri rather prominent, widest about the middle and then rapidly narrowing to the apex, punctate-striate—the striæ shallow, the punctures oblong in shape, not very coarse, and rather closely placed, and becoming finer towards the apex,—the interstices smooth and slightly convex; beneath dull pitchy-black, the two basal segments of the abdomen with a faint cyaneous lustre, the apical two or three segments slightly shining, the venter sparsely and very minutely punctured; the prosternum canaliculate on either side, and declivous behind, the apex conically raised; legs black, shining; the anterior tarsi slightly dilated in the male. Length 5½—8½, breadth 2½—3½ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. N. W. Australia—Baudin Island.

This beautiful species was found in some numbers by Mr. Walker, under fragments of ironstone on the summit of the island, at an elevation of about 250 feet, in company with *Eclyche cærulea*. The island upon which it occurred was named by the officers of H.M.S. "Penguin," during their surveying expedition to the coast of N. W. Australia. *O. cyaneus*, Pasc., is an allied form.

Omolipus parvus.

Omolipus parvus, F. Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 379.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

A single male example, agreeing perfectly with the type; the latter is from Swan River.

Decialma.

Decialma, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 291 (1869).

Decialma erichsoni, n. sp. (Plate VIII., fig. 11.)

Decialma erichsoni, F. Bates, in litt.

♂. Moderately elongate, black, the upper surface with a cæruleous lustre, shining, glabrous. Head coarsely, rugosely punctured, the vertex with a small transverse impunctate space in the middle; antennæ pitchy-brown, slender, extending to a little beyond the base of the prothorax, joint 3 nearly as long as 4 and 5 united, 9 and 10 a little longer than broad, obconic, 11 one-half longer than 10, bluntly rounded at the tip; prothorax short, very strongly transverse, convex on the disc, broadly and deeply depressed towards the sides, with a large broad space between the middle and the base more deeply excavate, the lateral margins explanate and strongly upturned, the sides feebly rounded, slightly convergent at the base and more distinctly so in front, the apex very broadly truncate in the middle, the anterior angles rounded, strongly, very broadly produced, the base deeply bisinuate, the hind angles subrectangular, the surface thickly, moderately finely punctate, a median line on the disc and the lateral portion anteriorly almost smooth; scutellum smooth; elytra considerably broader than, and about four times as long as, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, moderately convex, thickly, irregularly, and rather coarsely punctate (the punctures becoming much finer at the apex), and with indications of irregular faint raised lines; beneath very shining, the metasternum at the sides and the adjacent part of the epipleura with coarse scattered punctures, the flanks of the prothorax feebly wrinkled, the sides of the ventral segments longitudinally wrinkled and with a few scattered punctures, the median part closely and more finely punctured; prosternum horizontal, very strongly, convexly produced behind, and received by the exceedingly deeply excavate mesosternum, the latter U-shaped, horizontal, with the strongly raised sides vertical in front; legs pitchy-black, the tarsi paler; anterior tarsi slender; hind tibiæ on the inner side subangularly widened at about one-fourth from the base and slightly sinuous. Length 10½, breadth 4⅓ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Denison Gorge, near Launceston.

Specimens of this insect are also contained in Mr. F. Bates's collection, labelled with the name I have adopted.

One specimen, found under bark of *Atherosperma moschatum*. The genus *Decialma*, Pasc., is probably not distinct from *Olisthæna*, Er.

Titæna.

Titæna, Erichson, in Wiegmann's Archiv, 1842, 1, p. 178; F. Bates, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), xiii., p. 102.

Titæna columbina.

Titæna columbina, Er., in Wiegmann's Archiv, 1842, 1, p. 179, t. 4, figs. 9, *a*, *b*; Blanch., in Dumont d'Urville's Voyage au Pole Sud, iv., Ins., p. 178.
Strongylium rugosum, Blanch., *loc. cit.*, t. 12, fig. 2.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart, Launceston, and Franklin.

Not uncommon, under bark of *Acacia decurrens* and *A. dealbata*, locally known as wattle-trees.

Titæna alcyonea.

Titæna alcyonea, Er., in Wiegm. Archiv, 1842, 1, p. 180.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

One specimen; also sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. Examples of this insect are separated from *T. alcyonea*, Er., in Mr. F. Bates's Collection and labelled with the MS. name of *cyanea*, Bates; Mr. Walker's insect, however, accurately fits Erichson's description.

Titæna tasmanica, n. sp. (Plate VIII., fig. 13.)

Titæna tasmanica, F. Bates, in litt.

Elongate, narrow, very convex, æneous or cupreo-æneous, the head and prothorax usually of a greener tint, glabrous, the antennæ and legs rufous or pitchy-red. Head coarsely, confluently punctured, the punctures on the epistoma finer and separate one from another; prothorax very convex, as long as broad, widest at the middle, about equal in width at the base and apex, the apex truncate, the base rounded at the middle and feebly sinuate on either side, the sides a little rounded in front and slightly converging behind, the anterior angles deflexed and obtuse, the surface coarsely and densely punctured, the punctures here and there longitudinally confluent; elytra rather more than three times as

long as, and considerably wider than, the prothorax, a little narrowed in front, closely and very coarsely punctured, the punctures variolose, here and there transversely confluent, and arranged in irregular, closely packed, longitudinal series ; beneath pitchy-brown, very coarsely punctured, the ventral segments more finely punctured in the middle. Length 6—6½, breadth 2¼ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston and Hobart.

Specimens of this insect are also contained in Mr. F. Bates's Collection, where they are labelled with the name here adopted. Much smaller, shorter, and less parallel than *T. columbina* or *T. alcyonea*, Er., the upper and under surfaces glabrous. Found in rotten wood, old posts, etc. (Walker).

Melytra.

Melytra, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 34 (1869).

Melytra ovata.

Melytra ovata, Pascoe, *loc. cit.*, t. 10, figs. 1, 1*a*, *b*.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Hymæa.

Hymæa, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 35 (1869).

Hymæa succinifera.

Hymæa succinifera, Pascoe, *loc. cit.*, p. 36, t. 10, figs. 3, 3*a*, *b*.

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston and Hobart.

Under bark of *Atherosperma moschatum* and *Eucalyptus coccifera*, at elevations above 2,500 feet (Walker).

Ectyche.

Ectyche, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iv., p. 143 (1869).

Ectyche cærulea, n. sp. (Plate VIII., fig. 15, ♂.)

Cæruleous or violaceous ; the head and thorax dull, the elytra shining and of a brighter metallic colour: the upper surface clothed

with very long, erect blackish hairs, those on the elytra serially arranged and arising from the interstitial punctures. Head impressed with oblong, rather coarse, scattered punctures, the epistoma separated from the front by an impressed line, the eyes strongly transverse; antennæ pitchy-brown, hairy, extending a little beyond the base of the prothorax, thickening a little outwardly, the joints perfoliate and submoniliform, 3—7 moderately elongate, 8—11 shorter, 11 stouter than 10; prothorax feebly transversely convex, strongly transverse, as broad as the elytra, widest at the middle, the sides greatly rounded, explanate, and abruptly notched immediately before the base, the entire surface with scattered, oblong, coarse setiferous punctures, between which are some very much finer and shallower non-setiferous impressions, the disc with traces of a smooth space down the middle; elytra more than twice as long as the prothorax, ovate, parallel anteriorly, coarsely crenate-striate, the punctures becoming finer towards the apex, and not very closely placed, the interstices moderately convex, each with a row of scattered, fine, transverse, setiferous impressions, the base truncate, the humeri obtuse; beneath pitchy-black, very shining, with widely scattered, rather coarse setiferous punctures; legs piceous or brownish, hairy, with intermixed much longer erect hairs.

♂ The anterior tibiæ with the single spur at the inner apical angle longer and sharper, the anterior and intermediate pairs more curved; the first ventral segment triangularly depressed in the middle behind. Length 7—8 mm. (♂ ♀)

Hab. N. W. Australia—Parry Harbour, Troughton I., Baudin I., Condillac I.

Easily known from the allied forms by its large size and the bluish colour of the upper surface. *E. scabripennis*, F. Bates, from Nicol Bay, is also a large species, but differs from it in many respects, apart from colour. Not rare, under large fragments of ironstone on the summits of Baudin and Condillac Islands (Walker).

Ectyche erebea.

Ectyche erebea, Pasc., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 144, t. 11, figs. 1, 1*a*, *b*.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

Originally described from the same locality. *E. sculpturata*, F. Bates, from Nicol Bay, approaches this species very closely.

MICRECTYCHE.

Micrectyche, F. Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 362.

These insects are found at the roots of low plants on sandy beaches, according to Mr. Walker.

Micrectyche intermedia.

Micrectyche intermedia, F. Bates, *loc. cit.*, p. 363.

Hab. W. Australia—E. Wallaby Island in the Houtmann's Abrolhos Group.

One specimen, agreeing perfectly with the type from Champion Bay.

Micrectyche ferruginea.

Micrectyche ferruginea, F. Bates, *loc. cit.*, p. 364.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

Three specimens. The type is stated to be from Swan River.

PHÆNNIS, n. gen.

Head short and broad, sunk into the prothorax up to the eyes, with the sides of the front obliquely converging and not at all prominent (not projecting over the points of insertion of the antennæ); the epistoma very short, truncate at the apex, limited behind by a shallow groove; labrum prominent, separated from the epistoma by a coriaceous space; the eyes small, transverse, moderately prominent, rather finely faceted, feebly emarginate; last joint of the maxillary palpi ovate; antennæ hairy, moderately slender, extending to a little beyond the base of the elytra, joints 1—8 more or less ovate, 1 stout, 2 about as long as 4, 3 nearly as long as 4 and 5 united, 4—8 equal in thickness but gradually decreasing in length, 9 nearly twice as long as, and very much wider than, 8, triangular, longer than broad, 10 triangular, as broad as long, 11 oval, narrower than 10, blunt at the tip; prothorax transversely cordate, subtruncate in front and behind, coarsely, irregularly dentate at the sides, the latter slightly expanded; scutellum strongly transverse, transversely convex; elytra fully one-half broader than, and about three times the length of, the prothorax, truncate at the base, parallel in their basal half, each with ten rows of coarse deep punctures; anterior coxal cavities closed behind; legs rather short,

hairy, moderately slender, the penultimate joint of all the tarsi small, simple, the tarsi clothed with long hairs beneath, the first joint of the hind pair not longer than the following two joints united, the tibial spurs short but distinct; the upper surface clothed with long, erect bristly hairs, with intermixed short, appressed, fine hairs, the latter forming well-defined patches on the elytra.

This genus is proposed for a single species from Tasmania. It seems to be best placed near *Ectyche*. The clothing of the upper surface resembles that of the "Amphidorides," except that the finer hairs on the elytra form well-defined patches. The form of the antennæ is peculiar—the ninth to the eleventh joints being stouter than those preceding, the ninth and tenth triangular, the ninth longer than the eighth or tenth.

Phænnis fasciculata, n. sp. (Plate VIII., fig. 14.)

♀. Moderately elongate, rather convex, pitchy-brown, the front of the head and the anterior margin of the prothorax paler; the elytra with an oblong humeral patch and the suture indeterminately testaceous, the interstices also paler towards the base; the antennæ fusco-testaceous, with the three apical joints piceous; the legs fusco-testaceous, with the femora darker towards the base; the upper surface sparsely clothed with long, erect, bristly, brownish hairs, which are serially arranged on the elytra, and with intermixed short, appressed, yellowish-cinereous hairs, the latter forming well-defined patches on the elytra; the legs and antennæ clothed with long, fine, bristly hairs. Head thickly, shallowly punctate; prothorax transversely cordate, much narrower at the base than at the apex, transversely convex, coarsely and irregularly dentate at the sides (with about six teeth on each side), the surface thickly covered with coarse, rounded, very shallow punctures; elytra parallel to beyond the middle, flattened on the disc, with rows of coarse, deep, closely placed punctures, the punctures subtransverse on the disc, rounded towards the sides, the interstices narrow, sparsely, very minutely punctate, the third, fifth, and seventh subcostate. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Of this species Mr. Walker has sent three specimens to the British Museum, and one to myself; the description is entirely taken from the latter. They were all found under the bark of *Eucalyptus*.

CORIPERA.

Coripera, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii., p. 483 (1868); F. Bates, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), xiii., p. 112.

The name *Pseudhelops,* Guér., is incorrectly adopted for this genus in the Munich Catalogue, *cf.* F. Bates, *op. cit.*

Coripera deplanata.

Adelium deplanatum, Boisd., Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Ent. ii., p. 277, Ins., t. 7, fig. 6 (1835).

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston and Hobart.

Not uncommon. Under logs and stones in rather damp places, especially between 2000 and 4000 feet elevation, on Mount Wellington (Walker).

ADELIUM.

Adelium, Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc., xii., p. 420 (1818).

Adelium licinoides.

Adelium licinoides, Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc., xii., p. 421; Boisd., Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Ent. ii., p. 276.
Adelium cisteloides, Er. in Wiegmann's Archiv, 1842, 1, p. 176; Blessig, Horæ Ent. Ross., i., p. 101.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart, Launceston, and Franklin.

Not uncommon. Erichson's *A. cisteloides* was from Tasmania.

Adelium vicarium.

Adelium vicarium, Pasc., Journ. Ent., ii., p. 480.

Hab. W. Australia—Darlington.

Two specimens, apparently belonging to this species; they are much larger than the type.

Adelium scytalicum.

Adelium scytalicum, Pasc., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 137.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

Three specimens, perhaps referable to this species, from the type of which they differ in their less shining thorax and elytra. Described from Swan River.

Adelium abbreviatum.

Adelium abbreviatum, Boisd., Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Ent. ii., p. 281.

Adelium impressum, Blanch. in Dumont d'Urville's Voyage au Pole Sud, iv., Ins., p. 177, t. 11, fig. 18.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart, Launceston, and Franklin.

Not uncommon. Ascends to 4,000 feet on Mount Wellington (Walker).

Adelium latum.

Adelium latum, Pasc., Journ. Ent., ii., p. 482.

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston.

Four specimens, agreeing with the type. This species is a very close ally of *A. abbreviatum*, but it has the thorax more convex and with more obtuse hind angles.

Adelium brevicorne.

Adelium brevicorne, Blessig, Horæ Ent. Ross., i., p. 101, t. 3, fig. 2.

Adelium neophyta, Pasc., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 136.

Hab. S. Australia—Port Adelaide.

Numerous examples.

Adelium porcatum.

Carabus porcatus, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 239; Ent. Syst., i., p. 147; Oliv., Ent., iii., 35, p. 37, t. 7, fig. 84.

Calosoma porculatum, Fabr., Syst. Eleuth., i., p. 211.

Adelium caraboides, Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc., xii., p. 466, t. 23, fig. 7; Boisd., Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Ent. ii., p. 274.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Adelium strigipenne.

Adelium (*Seirotrana*) *strigipenne*, F. Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 365.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

Three specimens, apparently referable to this species, and differing a little *inter se* in the intricate elytral sculpture. The type of *A. strigipenne*, which I have examined, is labelled "Australia."

Adelium sp. (?)

Hab. W. Australia—Albany.

One specimen, perhaps an extreme form of *A. lindense*, Blackb., from Port Lincoln.

Adelium commodum.

Adelium commodum, Pasc., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 139.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and New Norfolk.

Not uncommon. Described from Tasmania. The entire upper surface is brassy in all the specimens received, Pascoe describes the insect as black, with the elytra æneous.

Adelium tasmanicum, n. sp.

Rather elongate, narrow, moderately convex, black or pitchy-brown, with a brassy lustre, feebly shining; the oral organs, antennæ, the base of the tibiæ, and the tarsi and coxæ ferruginous. Head broadly flattened anteriorly, thickly and finely punctured, the epistoma arcuate-emarginate in front and limited behind by a well-defined groove; antennæ rather elongate in the male, about reaching the base of the prothorax in the female, the penultimate joints transverse, the apical one stout; prothorax as long as broad, truncate in front (as viewed from above), broadly and feebly emarginate at the base, slightly narrower at the base than at the apex, the sides a little rounded anteriorly, gradually and somewhat obliquely converging behind, the anterior angles rounded and declivous, the hind angles obtusely rectangular, the base obliquely foveate on either side, the surface closely, finely, distinctly punctured, and with a few widely-scattered setiferous impressions; elytra about two and one-third times as long as the prothorax, and wider than it, feebly rounded at the sides, which are sharply margined anteriorly, a little flattened on the disc, with rows of fine, distinct, approximate punctures placed upon almost obsolete striæ, the interstices flat, thickly and minutely punctured, the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth with a few widely scattered setiferous impressions, the humeri very obtuse; beneath thickly and finely punctured; anterior tarsi with the four basal joints moderately widened in the male. Length 7½—10, breadth 3—3½ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Launceston.

Three examples. Closely allied to *A. commodum*, Pasc., and occurring at the same localities, but differing from it in having the thorax closely and distinctly punctured, the elytra with rows of fine but distinct punctures placed upon almost obsolete striæ (in *A. commodum* the striæ are sharply cut and indistinctly punctured); the setiferous punctures on the elytra are less distinct than in *A. commodum*, and placed on the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth, instead of on the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth interstices.

Adelium nodulosum, n. sp.

♀. Rather elongate, narrow, moderately convex, pitchy-brown, the elytra obscure castaneous in their outer half, the entire upper surface with a brassy lustre and feebly shining; the oral organs, antennæ, the base of the tibiæ, and the tarsi ferruginous. Head somewhat flattened anteriorly, thickly and moderately finely punctured, the epistoma feebly arcuate-emarginate in front and limited behind by a well-defined groove; antennæ extending to a little beyond the base of the prothorax, the penultimate joints as long as broad; prothorax as in *A. tasmanicum*, but more densely and more distinctly punctured; elytra as in *A. tasmanicum*, but less rounded at the shoulders, with rows of fine, distinct, approximate punctures placed upon almost obsolete striæ, the interstices flat, thickly, very distinctly punctate, and each with a series of feeble nodular elevations, which become more distinct and subtuberculiform towards the apex. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston.

One example. This insect closely resembles *A. tasmanicum*, but differs from it in the denser punctuation of the thorax, and in having a series of rather closely placed nodular elevations on each of the elytral interstices, these elevations becoming tuberculiform at the apex. From *Brycopia tuberculifera* (which has somewhat similar, but fewer, elevations on the elytra) it may be known by the more transverse and less prominent eyes, the much finer punctures of the elytral striæ, the coarser punctures of the interstices, etc. The elytra are subtruncate at the base.

Dinoria.

Dinoria, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 141 (1869).

Dinoria picta.

Dinoria picta, Pasc., *loc. cit.*

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Apparently a common insect at Hobart. Under bark and among chips in damp situations (Walker).

Dinoria cælioides.

Dinoria cælioides, Pasc., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), v., p. 103.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Originally recorded from Queensland. Same habits as *D. picta* (Walker).

Brycopia.

Brycopia, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 141 (1869).

Brycopia tuberculifera, n. sp.

Brycopia tuberculifera, F. Bates, in litt.

Moderately elongate, rather narrow, convex, pitchy-black with an æneous lustre, shining; the oral organs and antennæ ferruginous, the basal joints of the latter usually darker; the legs pitchy-brown, the tarsi ferruginous. Head sparsely, finely, irregularly punctate, and also with a few coarse setiferous impressions in front, the epistoma not clearly defined, feebly arcuate-emarginate in front, and limited behind by a rather broad transverse depression; the eyes moderately large, coarsely granulated, convex, prominent, rounded as seen from above; antennæ rather elongate, thickening outwardly, the apical joint very stout; prothorax subquadrate, convex, as long as broad, subtruncate in front (as viewed from above), feebly bisinuate at the base, the sides moderately rounded anteriorly and sinuous and converging behind, the hind angles acute, the anterior angles obtuse and declivous, the base obliquely depressed and foveate towards the sides, the surface very finely and rather closely punctured, and with a few coarse, deep, widely scattered setiferous impressions; elytra about two and one-third times as long as the prothorax, and wider than it, somewhat oval, with rows of moderately coarse, subapproximate punctures placed upon almost obsolete striæ, the interstices flat, sparsely, finely punctate, and with scattered, feeble tubercular prominences,

which become more distinct towards the sides and apex, the third, fifth, and seventh each with three or four setiferous impressions, the humeri very obtuse. Length $8\frac{3}{4}$—$9\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$—$3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart, Launceston, and Franklin.

Four specimens have been sent to me by Mr. Walker, and others are contained in Mr. F. Bates's collection, the latter bearing the name I have adopted. *B. tuberculifera* has very much the facies of *Adelium commodum*, Pasc., an insect occurring in the same localities; but it may be easily known from that insect by the prominent and more rounded eyes, the imperfectly defined epistoma, the tuberculate elytra, etc.

Chalcopterus.

Chalcopterus, Blessig, Horæ Ent. Ross., i., 1, p. 103 (1861); Blackburn, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2), vii., p. 415 (1892), and viii., pp. 53—56 (1893).

Chalcopterus longipennis.

Amarygmus longipennis, Hope, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1842, p. 79; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1845, p. 109 (? *nec* Blackburn).

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

One specimen, also another in the British Museum-set, agreeing with Hope's type. The Rev. T. Blackburn in his description of this species (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2) vii., p. 456) states that the tarsi are clothed with black hairs beneath; in the insect before me the hairs are fulvous, but as I did not examine the tarsi of Hope's type, the identification with his *C. longipennis* is perhaps not quite certain.

Chalcopterus howitti.

Amarygmus howitti, Pasc., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 348.

Chalcopterus cupripennis, Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2), vii., p. 422 (nec Hope).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Not hitherto recorded, I believe, from Tasmania. It is a common species in Southern Australia.

Chalcopterus iridicolor.

Chalcopterus iridicolor, Bless., Horæ Ent. Ross., i., p. 107, t. 4, figs. 3, 6 (1861); Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2) viii., p. 67.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

I refer with some doubt a very variable *Chalcopterus* obtained in plenty in Tasmania by Mr. Walker to this species, the type of which was from Melbourne. The Rev. T. Blackburn in his recent papers on the genus *Chalcopterus* does not mention any species specially as from Tasmania.

Chalcopterus semiticus.

Amarygmus semiticus, Pasc., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), iii., p. 349 (1869).

Hab. N. Australia—Cape Bougainville.

One specimen of this species has been sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. It agrees well with the type from Port Denison. *C. semiticus* is apparently unknown to Mr. Blackburn (*cf.* Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2), viii., p. 69).

AMARYGMUS.

Amarygmus, Dalman, Anal. Ent., p. 60 (1823) (partim); Blackburn, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2), vii., p. 415 (1892), and viii., p. 87.

Amarygmus tyrrhenus.

Amarygmus tyrrhenus, Pasc., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), v., p. 105; Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2), viii., p. 91.

Hab. W. Australia—Albany.

One specimen.

Amarygmus perplexus.

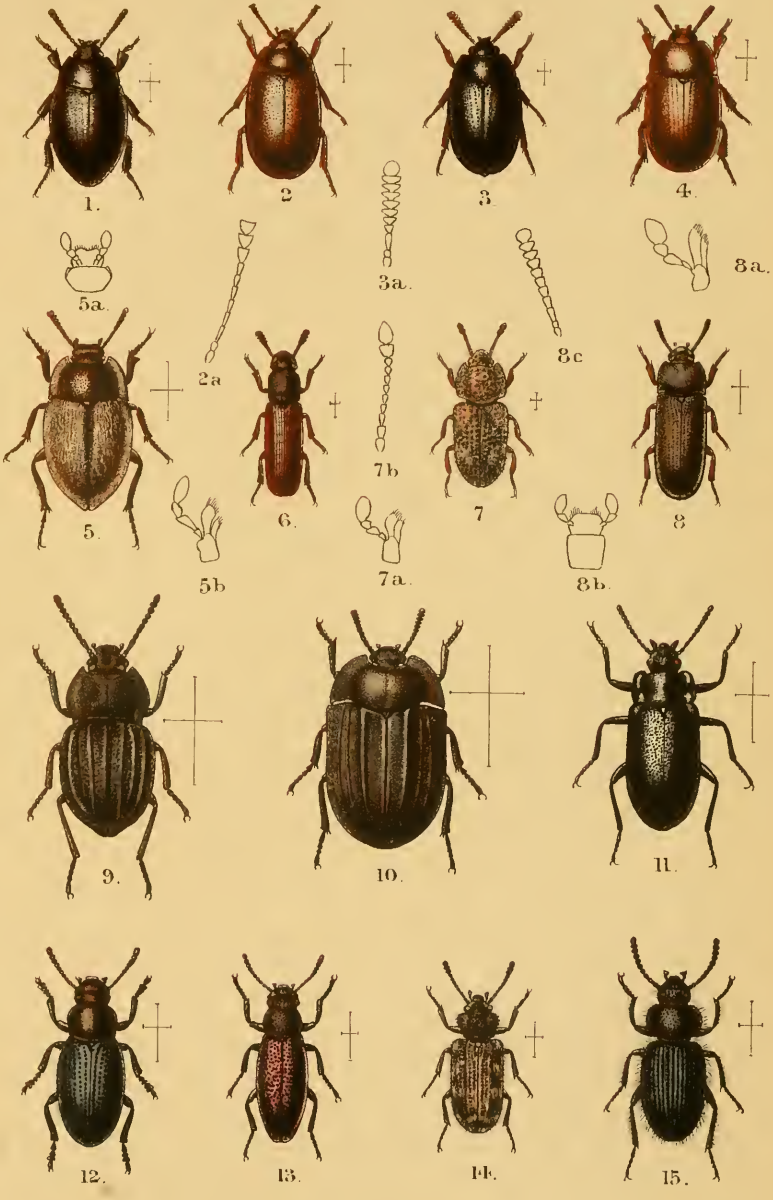
Amarygmus perplexus, Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2), viii., p. 102 (1893).

Hab. N. and N. W. Australia—Port Darwin, Adelaide River, Roebuck Bay.

Sent in plenty by Mr. Walker. The numerous specimens from Adelaide River have the elytra more or less cyaneous, instead of black, as in the type and in the examples from Port Darwin. Mr. Blackburn's specimens were from the North Territory of S. Australia; he has examined some of Mr. Walker's examples.

Explanation of Plate VIII.

Fig. 1. *Diphyrrhynchus ellipticus*, ♂.
2. *Ennebœus australis*.
2*a*. „ „ antennæ.
3. *Ennebœopsis pruinosus*.
3*a*. „ „ antennæ.
4. *Diphyrrhynchus apicalis*, ♂.
5. *Edylius canescens*, ♂.
5*a*. „ „ labium.
5*b*. „ „ maxilla and maxillary palpus.
6. *Lyphia tasmanica*.
7. *Caanthus gibbicollis*.
7*a*. „ „ maxilla and maxillary palpus.
7*b*. „ „ antennæ.
8. *Paratoxicum iridescens*.
8*a*. „ „ maxilla and maxillary palpus.
8*b*. „ „ labium.
8*c*. „ „ antennæ.
9. *Nyctozoilus sexcostatus*.
10. *Saragus bicarinatus*.
11. *Decialma erichsoni*.
12. *Omolipus cyaneipennis*, ♂.
13. *Titœna tasmanica*.
14. *Phœnnis fasciculata*.
15. *Ectyche cœrulea*, ♂.



W Purkiss del. et lith.

Mintern Bros. imp.

Tenebrionidæ
from Australia & Tasmania.